

## Iran rejects pact with Turkey

TEHRAN (R)—Iran Sunday ruled out agreement with Turkey on joint operations against Kurdish guerrillas in border areas. Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi was quoted as saying after a cabinet meeting Turkey's security problems were its own business and of no concern to Iran. As the cabinet met, Turkish Interior Minister Ali Tanir arrived in Tehran with what the Foreign Ministry in Ankara said was a proposal for joint action against Kurdish guerrillas in the border area where Turkey adjoins northern Iraq (See page 2). Turkey reached a similar agreement with Iraq last weekend. Tehran's Farsi-language newspaper Kayhan quoted Mr. Mousavi as saying after the cabinet session: "Our internal security problems are nobody's business but our own. The Iranian government has so far dealt with these problems correctly and resolutely and will go on doing so."

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## Nawaiseh withdraws resignation

AMMAN (J.T.)—Lower House of Parliament member Riad Nawaiseh Sunday withdrew his resignation which he submitted to House Speaker Akef Al Fayez following last Tuesday's session. Dr. Nawaiseh resigned his seat "frustrated with overwhelming and unnatural situations prohibiting a deputy from performing his role." He had resigned apparently after successive incidents during previous House sessions when he was repeatedly not allowed to air his opinion on issues on the agenda. Dr. Nawaiseh reversed his decision to resign after meeting with officials and personalities in his constituency in Karak who asked him to withdraw the resignation. The deputy Sunday submitted an official request to Mr. Fayez to withdraw his resignation which otherwise would have been discussed by the House Monday to be either approved or rejected.

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## King congratulates Somali leader

AMMAN (Petra)—His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre on the occasion of Somalia's National Day. In the cable, the King wished President Barre success in the leadership of his country and more prosperity and progress for the Somali people.

## Armacost arrives in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV (R)—U.S. Under-Secretary of State Michael Armacost arrived Sunday to discuss cooperation with Israel on development aid to the Third World. He will have talks with Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Israeli officials Monday. Foreign Ministry officials said, going on afterwards to Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

## Spadolini joins Alamein ceremonies

CAIRO (AP)—Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini Sunday joined around 1,000 ex-soldiers in commemorating the 42nd anniversary of the Al Alamein battle which was one of the turning points of World War II. Representatives from all the countries which participated in the battle were present at the ceremony, which was held at the soldiers' burial grounds in Al Alamein, 304 kilometres northwest of Cairo.

## Nobel laureate physicist dies

TALLAHASSEE, Florida (AP)—Physicist Paul A.M. Dirac, who won the Nobel Prize in 1933 for discoveries in atomic theories, died at his home here after a long illness. He was 82. Dr. Dirac won the Nobel Prize in Physics with Erwin Schrodinger, an Austrian physicist, for his studies and research in atomic physics. The two developed the science of wave mechanics, a mathematical system based on the energy states in atoms.

## Kuwait, UAE hold joint manoeuvres

KUWAIT (R)—The air forces of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) held joint manoeuvres here Sunday with A-4 Skyhawk and Mirage fighters, the Kuwaiti news agency (KUNA) said. The manoeuvres coincided with the final stages of a joint exercise by land forces of members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) near the northern Saudi Arabian town of Hafar Al Baten.

## Blasts damage Paris buildings

PARIS (R)—A bomb explosion slightly damaged an office building in Saint Cloud in southwest Paris early Sunday morning but no-one was hurt, police said. They said the blast, which followed a similar attack Saturday night in the southern suburbs, damaged the premises of the aviation company Marcel Dassault. Responsibility for Sunday's attack was claimed by the extreme left-wing group Action Directe in a telephone call to a news agency.

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# Hassan, Mubarak hold 2-hour talks on Mideast

CAIRO (Agencies)—His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak spent two hours alone Sunday discussing a strategy for peace in the Middle East.

Reuters quoted sources close to their delegations as saying the session was confined to the two leaders and a range of subjects including means of enlisting international help to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Both the Crown Prince and the Egyptian leader declined to comment to reporters. Prince Hassan merely commented what he called the fast growing spirit of cooperation and coordination between the two countries.

Prince Hassan's praise of Egyptian-Jordanian links were his answer to a reporter who asked if recent Jordanian criticism of U.S. Middle East policy and interest in the Soviet Union heralded an erosion of the U.S. role in the Middle East.

But in a banquet speech Saturday night, Prince Hassan reiterated a Jordanian call for an international Middle East conference under U.N. auspices in which parties to the conflict would be joined by the five permanent

Security Council members.

Israel and the United States oppose that idea, which is supported by Moscow.

Prince Hassan also said Jordan welcomed an idea mooted by Egyptian officials for an international meeting to consider Israel's conduct in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jordan Television said the Hassan-Mubarak meeting was held at Al Qubba Palace and a "comprehensive assessment" of the current Arab situation was made in the light of various regional and international developments.

Prince Hassan and President Mubarak also discussed cooperation in various fields following the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan, the television said.

Jordan resumed diplomatic relations with Egypt on Sept. 25, becoming the first among 17 Arab states to resume the ties which were severed following Egypt's separate peace treaty with Israel

in 1979.

Mr. Mubarak made a state visit to Jordan earlier this month.

Reuters quoted Jordanian officials as saying the Prince was expected to hold a news conference Monday.

Earlier on Sunday, Prince Hassan and Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali co-chaired a meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Economic Committee.

The Jordanian delegation to the meeting, held at Al Tabira Palace, included Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani, Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Bashir, Jordan Valley Authority Director-General Munther Haddadin and National Planning Council President Omar Abdullah Dakhan.

Egypt was represented at the talks by the deputy prime minister, and the ministers of energy, electricity and agriculture, planning and economy, and trade and industry.

Following the meeting, Dr. Anani told Jordan Television that the subjects discussed at the meeting were wide and various, but the most important were trade exchange, cooperation in joint industrial projects, fertilisers, energy, and air and maritime trans-

port. The meeting also discussed cultural relations and cooperation in planning and energy, the minister said.

Egyptian officials said trade exchange between the two countries is unlimited in scope and volume, according to the minister.

The meeting also discussed the formation of committees to discuss scopes of cooperation, particularly in transport. The ministers of transport of Egypt and Jordan will be meeting separately to discuss facilitating all forms of transport between the two countries. The two sides agreed to work out a formula for future economic cooperation and to ensure protection for investment in both countries.

The current meetings in Cairo are in preparation for a final agreement between the two countries on cooperation and bilateral relations. Specialised committees are expected to work on the proposed agreement before submitting to the prime ministers of the two countries for approval and signature.

Meanwhile, a Jordanian trade delegation left Amman for Cairo Sunday to attend the meetings of the joint committee which continues Monday (See page 3).



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak shake hands before their two-hour talks in Cairo on Sunday (AP wirephoto)

## Reports continue to conflict on outcome of latest Gulf flare-up

BAHRAIN (Agencies)—Three days of bitter fighting between Iran and Iraq have apparently resulted in thousands of casualties, but no clear picture has emerged of which side holds the upper hand.

Iran said Saturday night it had met "all the targets" of its new thrust in Meimik region of its Ilam province, meaning the recovery of territory lost earlier in the four-year-old Gulf war.

But a Baghdad communique said Iraqi troops had retaken all positions won by the Iranians since their strike in the area on Wednesday night.

Iranian officials Sunday night invited foreign newsmen to visit the battle front, suggesting their troops had secured the area.

The official IRNA news agency earlier said Iranian forces had "achieved all their military targets." It reported 2,500 Iraqi casualties in the three days of fighting but did not say how many of these had died.

The Baghdad communique gave no detailed casualty breakdown but said Iranian infantry and tank battalions as well as two Revolutionary Guards brigades were "annihilated" as Iraq re-won

areas seized by Iran. Saturday's Iraqi war communique said the two-hour counter offensive, launched at 1600 hours (1300 GMT), resulted in "regaining control over all the positions that fell to the Iranians earlier in the day."

The communique, which reports on the daily combat action of the four-year-old Gulf war, did not disclose precise information about the area and location of the territory.

The Iraqi forces, in the early days of the Gulf war, took a 12-kilometre deep stretch of Iranian mountainous terrain east of the internationally-recognised border line separating the two warring states.

Iran said its offensive, which started late Wednesday, was aimed at "liberating" Iranian heights occupied by the Iraqis in the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre front.

Iraq said three Iranian attacks across a 20-kilometre front in the Saif Saad area were "totally crushed" before dawn Thursday but the Iraqis managed to break through Iraqi defences in their fourth attack and "secured a foot-

hold in the area of operations of two Iraqi infantry battalions."

Independent verification of the conflicting Iraqi and Iranian claims was not immediately available.

Iraq on Friday reported 1,829 Iraqis killed in the tank and infantry battle for control of strategic heights overlooking the Iraqi plains east of Baghdad.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein returned to Baghdad Saturday night from his second visit in two days to the front line. Television viewers saw film of him talking to Second Corps commanders and issuing orders to the troops.

Tehran Saturday night reported the return home of more than 100 prisoners of war released by the Iraqis at Ankara airport in Turkey. IRNA news agency claimed 74 of them were maimed civilians.

In Geneva, meanwhile, the International Red Cross denied Iranian accusations that it had delayed the repatriation of 73 disabled Iraqi prisoners. It also reported that Iraq had said it would soon release several hundred more of its Iranian prisoners of war.

## Israel rejects Lebanese condition; Karami rules out direct negotiation

BEIRUT (Agencies)—The Israeli government on Sunday rejected a Lebanese condition for discussing withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon as Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami ruled out face-to-face discussions with the Jewish state.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' cabinet said in a communique it would not accept the Beirut government's demand to hold withdrawal talks in the framework of the U.N.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC) set up after the first Arab-Israeli war in 1949.

Israel contends the commission became defunct when Lebanon declared war against Israel in 1967.

"If this is their position, there will be no meeting at all," said a

cabinet official, who spoke on condition he was not identified. The government statement said the 25-member, multi-party cabinet will hold a critical meeting next Sunday to decide Israel's future course in Lebanon.

In Beirut, Mr. Karami said his country refused face-to-face negotiations with Israel on "security arrangements" for the withdrawal of Israel's occupation force.

He said Lebanon welcomed U.N.-sponsored negotiations provided they were held through the ILMAC.

"But if there are reservations regarding this committee, then we do not mind negotiations through the United Nations, provided the teams are in different locations or maybe in separate rooms of the same building, because we flatly refuse any face-to-face meeting,"

Mr. Karami said in a speech in Tripoli Saturday night. The recorded speech was broadcast by state radio Sunday.

A U.N. chairmanship was proposed as a way of getting around Lebanon's objections to direct negotiations with Israel, according to Israeli sources who spoke on condition they not be identified.

Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, the architect of the Lebanon invasion who is now the minister for commerce and industry, said in a radio interview Saturday that he opposed any negotiating role for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), a nine-nation peacekeeping force made up of 5,100 troops.

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## 600th Israeli dies in Lebanon—official

BEIRUT (Agencies)—One Israeli soldier was killed and five others wounded in separate attacks in the Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon and near Beirut Saturday, according to reports reaching the Lebanese capital Sunday.

The Israeli army said in Tel Aviv Israeli troops killed three commandos and captured two in the attacks. The army also confirmed the death of one soldier and said five others were wounded.

In the first attack, which occurred when commandos aboard a dinghy were intercepted by an Israeli gunboat off the Beirut coast, the Israelis killed two commandos, according to the Israeli army report.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), headed by Ahmad Jibril, claimed responsibility for the attack and said three commandos aboard the dinghy were heading for Nahariyeh on the Israeli coast to launch a raid

on the Israeli officers' swimming club there.

The PFLP-GC announcement, published in the Beirut newspaper As Safir, also gave the names of the commandos as Mohammad Awad Saleh, Khalil Kassem Ismail and Mahmoud Hassan Hamad. It said two of the commandos were killed in the clash with the Israeli gunboat and the fate of the third was unknown. It did not say which two were killed.

The dinghy was intercepted off the coast of Beirut, according to the Israeli army statement, which said shots fired from the dinghy wounded two soldiers on the gunboat and the Israelis fired back, killing the occupants of the dinghy. It did not mention a third commando.

It was the second such incident in a month. On Sept. 23, an Israeli gunboat intercepted a dinghy off the coast of South Lebanon, killing three occupants. The Fateh faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said the unit

was bearded Israel to take hostages. The commandos aboard included a French woman fighting alongside the PLO.

In the second attack on Saturday, Israeli Corporal Allon Teur, 30, was killed when a military vehicle in which he was travelling was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade as it crossed the Zaharani River along the coastal highway, the Israeli army said. Two soldiers were wounded in the attack, the army said.

Israeli troops encountered a commando squad in Batei Al Shouf, killing three commandos. An Israeli soldier was wounded in the clash, the army said.

About 10 kilometres further to the south, Israeli soldiers wounded and captured a commando near the town of Jezzine. There were no Israeli injuries in the incident, the army said.

The latest casualty brings to 600 the number of Israelis killed in Lebanon since the June 1982 invasion, an Israeli spokesman said.

## Most Iraqi ministers reelected

BAGHDAD (R)—Seven of nine government ministers running in Iraq's general elections Saturday won seats in a new 250-member National Assembly, official results showed Sunday.

The man topped by political observers as the likely new speaker of the assembly, Minister of State at the Presidency Saadoun Hammadi, who is a former foreign and oil minister, topped the list in his constituency in the first nationwide voting since the start of the war with Iran four years ago.

The two ministers, both Kurds, who failed in their election bid were Minister of State Abdul Sattar Taher Sharif, who is also secretary of the Revolutionary Party of Kurdistan, and Minister of State Abdullah Ismail.

Three other ministers who are Kurds, including Labour Minister Babak Mahmoud Rassoul, were among government members elected. These also included oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi.

Some seven million Iraqis were eligible to vote for the 782 candidates running in the election.

Among the candidates were 46 women, of whom 33 were successful in gaining seats.

All the heads of vocational organisations within the ruling Baath Party—workers, students, farmers, lawyers and journalists—also won in their constituencies.

Police-student clashes continue in Pakistan KARACHI (R)—Police used tear gas and batons to disperse students Sunday on the fourth day of anti-government protests in Pakistan's southern province of Sind, witnesses reported. Protests by students at two Karachi universities and several colleges began after they charged that at least seven students were killed when security forces opened fire in the western Sind district of Dadu on Wednesday.

## Albania quashes speculation over Hoxha's health

VIENNA (R)—Albania's veteran Communist leader Enver Hoxha has reappeared in public at a mass rally after months of speculation in the West that he was in poor health.

Mr. Hoxha, who was 76 this month, joined a rally of 24,000 young people in the national stadium in the capital, Tirana, on Saturday, Albania's official ATA news agency said.

The rally opened the finals of a national sports championship which is part of celebrations marking next month's 40th anniversary of the country's liberation

from Italian and German occupation during World War II.

The ATA report, monitored in Vienna, said Mr. Hoxha climbed on to the platform smiling and waving to the crowd.

Western press reports had suggested that Mr. Hoxha, who before Saturday had not appeared in public since May, was very ill.

But Albanian diplomats in Vienna dismissed the reports as malicious rumours. ATA also carried a report saying Mr. Hoxha had chaired a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee three weeks ago.

Mr. Hoxha has led Albania since its liberation by the allies on Nov. 29, 1944. He broke out of alliances with the Soviet Union in 1961 and with China in 1977 and has since steered the tiny Balkan country of 2.6 million people along Stalinist lines, isolating it almost entirely from the outside world.

Western diplomats said Mr. Hoxha had been less publicly active in recent months but that he was probably preoccupied with preparations for the anniversary. The central committee, in a directive published in the Albanian

media, has ordered spectacular rallies and festivities starting with this weekend's championship and reaching a climax with a military parade in Tirana on Nov. 29.

The entire central party and state leadership, including President Ramiz Alia and Prime Minister Adil Carcani, attended Saturday's rally.

Mr. Alia is widely regarded by Western diplomats as heir apparent to Mr. Hoxha, partly because Alia has increasingly presided over official functions which would normally have required Mr. Hoxha's presence.

## Jordan lauds Saudi Arabia for fulfilling commitment

AMMAN (J.T.)—Saudi Arabia has paid Jordan the third and last instalment of financial aid for the current year as provided for under resolutions adopted at the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit, Finance Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Majid Qasem has announced.

Dr. Qasem paid tribute to Saudi Arabia for honouring its commitments on schedule. Saudi Arabian aid has helped Jordan carry out its national development programmes and enabled it to shoulder its national commitments towards the Arab Nation, Dr. Qasem said.

Under the Baghdad summit resolutions, Saudi Arabia and six other Arab countries were asked to provide financial aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and three Arab states on the front line with Israel, Lebanon and Syria were the other two countries named to receive the aid apart from Jordan.

However, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait had been the only two countries which have been fulfilling the obligations and the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee to Support the Steadfastness of People Living under the Israeli Occupation has launched a campaign to appeal to the rest of the donor states to fulfill their commitments.

The committee undertakes to channel funds to the people living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and support development schemes there.

Jordan was to receive close to \$1.1 billion according to the provisions of the Baghdad summit resolutions. However, the Kingdom has been receiving only about half of the amount over the years. The United Arab Emirates, Libya and Algeria were among the other Arab states which were named as donor states under the Baghdad resolutions.

## Arafat expected here in two days, PLO says

By Leila Deeb Reuters

AMMAN—Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat will visit Amman as part of the Arab tour which has so far taken him to North Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, a PLO official said Sunday.

Najib Al Ahmad, director of Mr. Arafat's office in Amman, told Reuters the PLO leader might reach Jordan within two days.

Mr. Arafat is believed to be briefing Arab leaders on attempts to

arrange a long-delayed meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

He told a news conference in Qatar Saturday the council would meet in Jordan or Iraq next month. Other Palestinian leaders have said a later date is more likely, and most PLO groups prefer Algiers as a venue.

Mr. Arafat also said the PLO had sent Jordan a written assessment of its concept of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation and was now awaiting Amman's own view.

Arafat arrives in Iraq, page 2

## Balance of payments shows JD 38m surplus

By Ibrahim Noori Reuters

AMMAN—Jordan's overall balance of payments showed a 38.12 million dinar (\$94.8 million) surplus in the first quarter of 1984, provisional figures released Sunday showed.

This followed a deficit of 5.5 million dinars (\$13.7 million) the previous quarter and a 7.7 million (\$19.2 million) surplus in the first quarter of 1983, the Central Bank of Jordan figures showed.

The current account showed a deficit of 35.30 million dinars (\$87.8 million), after shortfalls of 57.5 million (\$143 million) the previous quarter and 26.3 million (\$65.4 million) in the first quarter of last year.

The visible trade deficit was 201.24 million dinars (\$500.6 million), compared with 248.1 million (\$617.2 million) the previous quarter and 204.1 million dinars (\$507.7 million) a year earlier.

Exports rose slightly to 59.3 million dinars (\$146.3 million) from 59 million (\$146 million) and 43.1 million dinars (\$107.2 million) respectively. Imports fell to 260.6 million dinars (\$648.2 million) from 307.1 million dinars (\$763.9 million) the previous quarter, and compared with 247.2 million dinars (\$614.9 million) a year earlier, the figures showed.

The visible trade deficit was partly offset by an invisible trade surplus of 107 million dinars (\$266.2 million), compared with 86.6 million dinars (\$215.4 million) in the previous quarter and 106 million dinars (\$263.7 million) in the first quarter of last year.

Transfer payments, mostly aid from Arab governments, showed a surplus of 59 million dinars (\$146.8 million), down sharply from 104 million dinars (\$258.7 million) in the previous quarter, and compared with 71.8 million dinars (\$178.6 million) in the first quarter of 1983.

The capital account surplus was 89.7 million dinars (\$223.1 million), up from 84.5 million dinars (\$210.2 million) the previous quarter and compared with a deficit of 30.6 million dinars (\$76 million) a year earlier.



## U.S. to reduce further Beirut embassy personnel

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is reducing still further the number of Americans assigned to its Beirut embassy, who's staff already has been cut by more than 75 per cent over the last 18 months, a State Department spokesman said.

The statement followed confirmation by the department Friday that all embassy dependents had been removed "on a temporary basis" from the Lebanese capital, where a U.S. embassy annex was badly damaged on Sept. 20 in a suicide truck-bomb attack. At least 14 people, including two Americans, were killed.

State Department press officer Brian Carlson said Saturday that as of Friday, the number of American embassy staff members stood at 45 — down substantially from 99 staffers on Sept. 20 and a total of 190 personnel as of April 19, 1983.

"It has now been decided to reduce the number of personnel still further," Mr. Carlson said. He said that "in the wake of the bombing of our embassy annex, personnel levels have been under

that U.S. diplomats were concerned about continuing kidnaps and bomb threats.

The Washington Post reported earlier this week that intelligence agencies fear some of the explosives moved into Beirut for the bombing of the annex may still be in the capital and that another attack, possibly on the same facility, may occur before the American presidential election Nov. 6.

In its Saturday editions, the Post said a senior Lebanese government official had expressed concern about the possibility of the U.S. administration eventually closing the U.S. embassy in Beirut.

The newspaper quoted the unidentified Lebanese official as saying Friday: "We can understand the low profile that the administration wants to take now for reasons of party politics. But if this were to continue after the election, it would be a reversal of all we have heard about the United States not bowing to terrorism. It would seriously undermine the credibility of the American government."

## Rubble remains in Beirut's Marine headquarters a year after bomb attack

By G.G. Labelle  
Associated Press

BEIRUT — Litter and thousands of disintegrating sandbags are all that remain of the U.S. Marine camp destroyed by a suicide truck bomber one year ago. More than 240 Americans died in the attack.

In the seaside neighborhood of Ramlet Al Baida, a nine-story building housing French paratroopers was bombed the same sunny Sunday, Oct. 23. Nothing but rubble is left from that explosion, which killed nearly 60 Frenchmen.

"Forever lost," reads a message spray-painted on a basement wall of the U.S. camp.

The U.S. Marines were killed by a man who was said to have been smiling as he hurtled toward the building in an explosive-filled Mercedes truck. In the attack on the French base, a suicide driver managed to speed a red truck loaded with an estimated 450 kilograms of explosives into a garage under the building.

"The building came down like

an earthquake," said the commander of French forces in Beirut, Gen. Francois Cann.

The twin attacks were the heaviest loss of life in one day for the four Western nations whose troops formed an international force in Lebanon officially designated as "peacekeepers". Overall, Americans suffered more than 260 dead during the 19 months they served in the force.

The French had 86 dead. Italy suffered one man killed and Britain had no fatalities.

The French were among the last of the force to finally leave Lebanon, completing their withdrawal on March 31 of this year. The British force was the first to leave, on Feb. 20, and the Americans on Feb. 26.

When the U.S. Marine Commander, Col. Timothy Geraghty, was asked how the attack on the American camp would be remembered, he said it was partly because the Marines were "not here tactically deployed" but on a peacekeeping mission.

"Only in this way can there be a lasting and just peace in the Middle East... China will support all efforts and proposals in accord with this goal," he added.

Thanking Mr. Zhao for his remarks, Mr. Mzali praised what he called Peking's international policies of peace and friendship.

The remark came after Marines had already been killed in combat and been accused of taking sides in Lebanon's civil war. It also came after eight years of battles, bombs and assassinations had shown that no site was sacrosanct in Lebanon.

Five months earlier, the American embassy in west Beirut had been blown up in much the same way, with 63 people killed.

Last month, almost a year after the Oct. 23 blast, a U.S. embassy annex in mainly Christian east Beirut was attacked, again by a suicide truck bomber.

It was 6:20 a.m. when the suicide driver crashed his cargo into the lobby of the four-story U.S. Marine landing team headquarters, reducing it to one story of rubble. More than 30 men had been asleep in the building.

Reporters who arrived minutes later found that Marines were digging for buried comrades had already been joined by British and Italian troops, who with the Americans and French made up the Multinational Force. Even Shiite Muslim militiamen, who had sometimes fought the Marines, sent their ambulances to help.

It took days to sort out the names of dead and wounded because the building had been used as a sort of dormitory for servicemen in transit and because some Marines records were buried in the rubble.

Once the search for victims was over, the Marines began creating what became the most extensive defence system built since the Crusades 700 years earlier.

Ditches and earth mounds surrounded their camp. Tar-filled barrels and more piles of earth created twisting roads to keep any car bombers from reaching targets.



MZALI VISITS GREAT WALL: Tunisian Prime Minister Muhammad Mzali (center) climbs the Great Wall of China Sunday as part of an official goodwill visit. Mr. Mzali and other government ministers will hold talks with Chinese officials during the delegation's stay (AP wirephoto)

## Newspaper lauds Hassan's Cairo visit

CAIRO (Petra) — The Cairo newspaper Al Jumhuriyyah said Sunday that the current visit to Egypt by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is bound to enhance the scope of cooperation between Jordan and Egypt in economic and political fields.

The paper said that Prince Hassan's talks with Egyptian officials and with President Mubarak will be a follow up of talks started by the president with His Majesty King Hussein in Amman and Aqaba.

The paper said that the steps taken jointly by the two countries following the restoration of relations reflect the spirit of solidarity and cooperation which dominates the atmosphere between them and which is exemplary for other Arab states.

## Junblatt says opposition acquiring more weapons

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Cabinet Minister Walid Junblatt told a Communist Party rally Sunday opposition militants would continue to build up their arsenal of weapons until they were given a greater voice in government.

"We will not lay down our arms," Mr. Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism in the so-called national unity government, declared at an outdoor meeting attended by several thousand people in mainly Muslim west Beirut.

"We will increase the armament until we are assured that our share (of power) has been achieved, especially in the army," he told the rally, called to mark the 60th anniversary of the Lebanese Communist Party.

"We want a national army committed to the national cause. We do not want a factional army to destroy the southern suburbs and the mountains."

Mr. Junblatt, chief of Lebanon's large Druze minority community, is also leader of the Democratic National Front which groups left-wing parties including the Communists.

He left Beirut later on his way to Damascus, from where he might later travel to Moscow, ministerial sources said.

## Danish premier ends Gulf tour

BAHRAIN (R) — Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter left Bahrain for home Sunday at the end of a tour of three Gulf states, the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency said.

Mr. Schluter said in a television interview Saturday night the main purpose of his visits to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain was to encourage joint ventures in agricultural, industrial and shipping projects.

He left Beirut later on his way to Damascus, from where he might later travel to Moscow, ministerial sources said.

## Arafat arrives in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Baghdad Sunday for a brief visit, the official Iraqi News Agency INA reported.

It said Mr. Arafat was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

The PLO chief flew to Iraq from Saudi Arabia, where he had talks in Jeddah with Saudi Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Shaer.

He has been touring Gulf countries and is also expected to visit Amman in the next day or two.

He is believed to be briefing Arab leaders on attempts to arrange a long-delayed meeting of the Palestine National Council, the equivalent of a Palestinian Parliament-in-exile.

He was quoted as saying Saturday that the council would meet in Jordan or Iraq next month.

Mr. Arafat was quoted Sunday as saying he had learned that Israel intends to keep occupation forces in southern Lebanon despite recent hints of a withdrawal.

The Israeli coalition government planned to pull its troops out of the port city of Sidon, he told the Beirut magazine Monday Morning, but would not withdraw from a sizeable area north of the Israeli border.

"This strip will extend 15-18

kilometres within Lebanon and will reach the Litani River, from which they will divert water and generate electricity. A tunnel for that purpose has almost been finished.

The PLO leader, interviewed in Tunis, said he had information that both Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and former Premier Yitzhak Shamir had told Washington they were planning "merely a tactical operation" in southern Lebanon.

Asked about the Labour-Likud coalition, Mr. Arafat said: "This is the most dangerous Israeli government ever. It includes a former President of Israel, three former prime ministers, five former chiefs of staff and three former defence ministers."

Any decision taken by the cabinet would be carried out despite the opposition, he said. The Israelis planned to provoke a sectarian fight among Lebanese groups in the South "similar to the one they planned on their withdrawal from the mountains."

A sudden pullout of Israeli forces from the Shouf Mountains south east of Beirut in September 1983 created a power vacuum which led to a three-week war between Falangist fighters and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

## Turkish aide flies to Iran

ANKARA (Agencies) — Turkey's Interior Minister Ali Tanriyar left for Tehran Sunday to discuss joint action against Kurdish guerrillas in the border area of north west Iran, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Turkey wants approval from both Baghdad and Tehran for coordinated steps against guerrillas operation across the common borders between south-east Turkey and northern Iran and Iraq, Kurds in the border area of all three countries have been fighting government forces for more self rule.

Turkey's operations against them since mid-August have so far been confined to Turkish territory. But Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said last Friday that they could be extended to Iranian and Iraqi territory, under certain conditions, if agreement was reached.

Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu reached agreement in Baghdad last weekend for coordinated anti-guerrilla action with the Iraqis.

Mr. Tanriyar is accompanied on his trip by Deputy Chief of Staff Gen. Necdet Ozturk who was also in the delegation to Baghdad. The Foreign Ministry statement said bilateral issues would come up for review in addition to the talks on anti-guerrilla activity.

Meanwhile Turkey said Sunday it had failed in its attempt to mediate between Iran and Iraq to end the Gulf war and, put the blame

## Sudanese rebels claim attacking garrison

NAIROBI (R) — Southern Sudanese secessionists, broadcasting on a clandestine radio, said they attacked a government garrison in Jonglei province in the south before dawn Saturday killing 10 soldiers and destroying a transport plane.

The Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) said in the broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, that one rebel was killed in the attack which took place at Waat.

## Saudi minister in Seoul

SEOUL (R) — Saudi Arabian Finance and Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Ali Abal Khalil arrived Sunday to sign a \$50 million Saudi development loan for South Korean port projects, officials said.

The Saudi minister will sign the agreement with South Korean Finance Minister Kim Mahn-Je Monday, they added. He will also have talks with President Chun Doo Hwan and Deputy Prime Minister Shin Byong-Hyun.

## China backs Arab stance

PEKING (R) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed China's support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at talks in Peking with visiting Tunisian Premier Muhammad Mzali, the New China News Agency said Sunday.

Mr. Zhao said Saturday the two prerequisites for resolving the Middle East problem were an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The PLO should be recognised as the Palestinians' sole legitimate representative, the Chinese leader said, and should take part on an equal footing in negotiations to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Only in this way can there be a lasting and just peace in the Middle East... China will support all efforts and proposals in accord with this goal," he added.

Thanking Mr. Zhao for his remarks, Mr. Mzali praised what he called Peking's international policies of peace and friendship.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.		
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 17:00 ..... Koran 17:10 ..... Cartoons 17:20 ..... Children Programme 17:30 ..... Children Programme 17:40 ..... Children Programme 17:50 ..... Armed Forces Programme 18:00 ..... Programme Review 18:10 ..... News Programme 18:20 ..... News in Arabic 18:30 ..... Local Comedy 18:40 ..... Arabic Series 18:50 ..... Programme Review 19:00 ..... Arabic Series 19:10 ..... News in Arabic 19:20 ..... Series Contd.		<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1413 KHz 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 I Like It Here 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 07:30 Letterbox 07:45 Recording of the Week 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 A Word in Edgemoor 08:45 News 09:00 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Nineteen Eighty-Four 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Peabody's Choice 12:00 News Summary 12:15 Science Through the Looking Glass 12:30 Music Now 12:40 World News 12:45 News About Britain 13:15 I Like It Here 13:30 Album Time 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Britain of Britain 1984 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 15:30 Modern Masterpieces 16:00 Outlook 16:45 Talks: Persona Grata 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 A World Edgemoor 17:30 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 Hot Air 18:30 Letter from London 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 My Music 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Second Hearing 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Peabody's Choice 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Network UK 23:15 I Like It Here 23:30 Rock Salad 24:00 World News: The World Today		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b> <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * An exhibition of original paintings of "Birds and Wildlife in Jordan" by leading contemporary British artists at the British Council (until Oct. 25). * The first art exhibition by Amin Al Taher at 5:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Oct. 26). * An exhibition of plastic art and Arabic graphics by Awaad Sabatawi at Yarmouk University (until Oct. 25). <b>CONCERT</b> * The Agnès Guitard Duo by Peter Pathelet and Kenneth Hoggie at 7:30 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre. <b>FILM</b> * A film entitled "Flight of Imagination" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre on Oct. 22 and 23. <b>SCIENTIFIC SERIES</b> * A special scientific series which explores the latest achievements in medicine and science at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre (Oct. 21, 24, 28). <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> Royal Cultural Centre ..... tel. 661026/7 American Centre ..... 44371 American Centre Library ..... 41520 British Council ..... 361647-8 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009 Goethe Institute ..... 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777 Haye Ara Centre ..... 605195 Hussein Youth City ..... 667181 Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251 Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111 University of Jordan Library 843555 <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of antiquities from Jordan. Jabal Al Qa'a (Chadid Hill).		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b> This information is supplied by Airline information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified. <b>ARRIVALS</b> 06:00 ..... Cairo (MS) 06:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 06:30 ..... Agaba (RJ) 06:45 ..... Balgrade, Istanbul (RJ) 06:50 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ) 06:55 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 07:00 ..... Doha (RJ) 07:05 ..... Laraca, Damascus (RJ) 07:10 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ) 07:15 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ) 07:20 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ) 07:25 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (RJ) 07:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 07:35 ..... Bangkok (RJ) 07:40 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ) 07:45 ..... Cairo (MS) 07:50 ..... Cairo (RJ) 08:00 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 08:10 ..... 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## Lawzi receives Algerian, Lebanese and U.S. envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi received Sunday the Algerian Ambassador in Amman Abdul Rahman Al Shritti and the Lebanese Ambassador in Amman Sameer Habiba.

Strengthening existing brotherly ties between Jordan and Algeria and Lebanon, especially in the parliamentary cooperation field, was the subject of discussion during the meetings.

Later Sunday Mr. Lawzi met with the newly-appointed U.S. Ambassador in Amman Paul Boeker on the occasion of his assuming his new post in Jordan. The meeting discussed the current situation in the region as well as bilateral relations.

## Arab specialists to assess investment taxes methods

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day symposium on the calculation of taxes on investments in Arab countries opens at the Central Bank of Jordan Monday. Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jaber, Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi and Arab League Assistant Secretary General Abdul Muhssen Zalzala will be among the main speakers at the first session.

Working papers to be submitted to the meeting cover issues on taxation from various Arab countries and a special study prepared by the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation.

Participants will try to identify methods adopted in Arab states for handling taxes on investments and discuss ways to benefit from successful experiences in foreign countries for the benefit of Arab legislators. Nearly 100 Arab specialists will take part in the symposium.

## Caritas trains inmates for constructive rehabilitation

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A ceremony for the graduation of four female inmates at the rehabilitation and reformatory centre, Mahatta Prison, in Amman took place here Saturday. The four had been trained in knitting and artificial flower production within a project organised and financed by Jordan Caritas.

Jordan Caritas Director Father Musa Adeli told the Jordan Times that the adult trainees had attended the courses for six months and were instructed by specialists.

Caritas embarked on training courses at Mahatta Prison in co-operation with the Ministries of Interior, Social Development and the prison authorities in January, 1983 in order to teach the inmates trades to benefit them while they serve their jail terms and afterwards in life. Father Adeli said.

Father Adeli, who attended the graduation ceremony along with the prison deputy director and a specialist in social work, said that Caritas has now embarked on a similar project at Sweileh women's prison. This humanitarian work is part of the various activities carried out by Caritas in Jordan, Father Adeli pointed out. He said that Caritas runs health clinics, vocational centres and secretarial courses in Jordan.

Recently, Father Adeli said, Caritas partly financed the establishment of a community centre in Madaba in co-operation with the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund. The centre includes a kindergarten, conference hall and a clinic with special facilities for the handicapped. Similar but smaller centres have been established at Mleiha, Hisban and Ma'in, he added.

## Local artists' work selected for international art contest

AMMAN (Petra) — The names of winners in the painting contest "Picasso and Miro" in which 18 Jordanian artists participated were announced here recently. Mohammad Jamal Qatouba won the Picasso prize and Khalid Khreis won the Miro prize while the honorary prize was won by Youssef Al Biddawi.

The winning paintings will be sent to Madrid to take part in an international contest to be held there under the sponsorship of the Spanish-Arab Institute of Culture and the Spanish Cultural Relations Department. An art exhibition to honour Picasso and Miro, during which 31 paintings by Jordanian artists were displayed, was held here Saturday at the Spanish Cultural Centre. Attending the exhibition were the Department of Culture and Arts Director General Hayder Mahmoud and the Spanish Ambassador in Amman Emilio Mendez Der Valle.

## JPMC director outlines plans to increase production

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC) has prepared ambitious programmes to increase annual production above the seven million tonne level, JPMC director Wasef Azar said here Sunday. He said that this aim will be possible to achieve in the coming years, and therefore requires production work at the Shidieh phosphates mines to start. At present phosphates are mined at Ruseifa and Hassa in southern Jordan.

The feasibility study on production at Shidieh mines has been completed and special committee chaired by Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani is about to sign a new agreement with a consultancy firm to conduct a second and more detailed feasibility study to allow for production to start at Shidieh, according to Mr. Azar.

The Shidieh mines, he said, are expected to produce three million tonnes of phosphates annually starting in 1990 and increasing to nine million tonnes before the end of this century.

## Seminar discusses phosphate fertiliser technology

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on phosphate fertilisers technology started Sunday at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in co-operation with the leading engineering Kemira Company of Finland. RSS Industrial Chemical Department Director Arafat Al Tamimi told the Jordan Times that the two-day seminar aims to transfer work experience to Jordan, as well as exchanging expertise in the field of industry and the maintenance of engineering equipment for the phosphate fertiliser industry.



The 22-year-old Zarqa woman apprehended by police following a series of crimes she committed, including issuing cheques without a bank account. (Petra photo)

## Police apprehend woman for phony cheques, theft

AMMAN (Petra) — A 22-year-old woman from Zarqa has been apprehended by the police after committing several acts of fraud, thefts and issuing cheques with no bank account. A statement by the public security department here said that the woman, identified only as SAS, had been able to deceive people and get away with JD 15,000 worth of jewellery, and cash.

The woman has admitted to committing the crimes after being confronted with the facts and having been identified by one of the victims. She said that she had found a family identification card in a taxi and went to the Arab Bank in Sweileh the following day where she opened a current account in the name of the wife of the card owner and so obtained a cheque book in the woman's name.

### Misbegotten jewels

On the second day she visited a jeweller's shop and bought two golden bracelets and other jewellery pieces and issued the cheques for the amount. On the following day she went to another jeweller's in Amman and bought a number of gold pieces for JD 2,210 and paid JD 500 in cash and the rest by cheque. The next day, she said, she went to Zarqa and sold two people some of the gold she had bought for JD 1,520. The last fraudulent act was on her

### "Beware of fraud"

The spokesman called on the public to be careful not to be taken in by frauds. He said that there are people who pose as officials from the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and who visit homes requesting citizens to pay fees for telephones for which they have applied. Nobody should pay any money except at the post office against a receipt, the spokesman said.

Visit aims to increase bilateral relations, Diyab says

## Economy team leaves for trade, tourism cooperation discussions with Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — A high level Jordanian economic delegation left Amman Sunday for Cairo to take part in talks with Egyptian officials on economic and trade relations between the two countries. The delegation is led by Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani who is already in Cairo accompanying His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The delegation represents the Jordanian side in the joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee discussing ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries in various fields, according to Mr. Ghazi Diyab, a member of the delegation and director of the Economic Cooperation Department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

He said in a pre-departure statement that the Cairo meeting will discuss trade exchange and removing restrictions on the flow of out-of-pocket products to either country. The Jordanian side will submit ideas concerning these issues and will suggest that trade exchange between the two sides should not be less than \$100 million for each side in 1985, Mr. Diyab said.

Also, he said, the Jordanian side will establish direct contacts with the Egyptian companies and commercial institutions with the purpose of marketing Jordanian products, such as cement and fertilisers. The committee will discuss developing industrial cooperation between Egypt and Jordan and will suggest establishing joint industrial ventures to meet local needs and those of neighbouring nations, Mr. Diyab pointed out.

### Transport proposals

He said that the joint committee is expected to study proposals for promoting land, maritime and air transport between the two countries and establishing a maritime

line and a shipping company to link Aqaba in Jordan with Nueibeh in Egypt, with the purpose of facilitating the flow of exports, and in a bid to encourage tourism between the two countries. The projected line will organise the movement of passengers between Aqaba and Suez, Mr. Diyab added. He said that the two sides will discuss an amendment to the existing air transport agreement between them to allow for the use of Aqaba airport for regular flights and to increase tourist flights between them.

According to Mr. Diyab, the joint committee will discuss the most effective ways for developing and bolstering cooperation between concerned authorities in Egypt and Jordan in the exchange

of expertise in tourism. Jordan, he said, will propose introducing water sports like skiing and diving and other joint projects, establishing integrated tourist villages, drawing up joint programmes for therapeutic sessions for tourists to Jordan and exchanging expertise in training in radio and television production and programmes.

The joint committee will discuss means of facilitating the transfer of manpower and explore cooperation in health, vocational training, labour safety measures and related issues; and Jordan aims to benefit from Egypt's experience in these fields, Mr. Diyab said. At present, Egyptian workers in Jordan form nearly 90.6 per cent of the total number of Arab and non-Arab workers and almost 72.6 per cent of the total workforce in the country.

According to Mr. Diyab, the joint committee will also discuss bilateral cooperation in agricultural fields especially in irrigation, land reclamation and combating pests, and increasing the exchange of agricultural products.

## RSS to launch foreign workers survey on Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will Monday launch a two-month field survey aimed at determining the economic and social conditions of non-Arab workers employed in Jordan.

Teams from the RSS economic research department will tour institutions to interview both employers and employees who will fill out separate forms about the conditions of the workers. The forms will show the income, expenses and money transfers of these workers and will eventually shed light

not only on the social conditions of foreign workers but also on the effects on Jordan's economy, according to Dr. Mohammad Simadi the department's director.

He said that the department also aims to know the distribution of these workers in each governorate, their nationalities and the economic activities they carry out. Dr. Simadi appealed to all employers to help the teams and to facilitate their mission.

## Royal Jordanian Stud aims to preserve original desert Arabian horse

By Olga Mikhael  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Since its establishment in 1962, the Royal Jordanian State Stud has been renowned world-wide for its refined, pure-bred Arabian horses. Stock at the stud consists of 66 pure Arabians in addition to some imported Appaloosas, Bedouin stallions and other horses living in

an Andalusian-style palace hidden in a forest of pine trees 18 kms west of Amman. All the horses at the stud are looked after by professional breeders.

The Andalusian-designed stud comprises three white connected square buildings, each with well-ventilated boxes facing a drinking fountain. The thoroughbred horses benefit from the extensive fields of Al Homar farm and are trained in

one main large paddock and two other smaller ones.

"The Royal stud is based on horses that belong to my great grandfather King Abdullah," Her Highness Princess Alia, the chairperson of the Royal Jordanian State Stud Council, said in an interview with the Jordan Times. "The actual place in Al Homar was built in 1967 and before then the stud was based in Basman Pal-

ace. In winter we used to go down to Shubna in the Jordan Valley where the horses benefited from the better climate and got more exercise," said Princess Alia. Princess Alia emphasised the Royal Stud Council's interest in building an indoor school at Al Homar where horses can enjoy better training.

The Arabian horse has been credited as an important contribution to the foundation of most breeds of light horses. Their qualities include refinement, intelligence and speed. The pure-bred Arabian is always one colour and over spotted, even though its coat may be bay, grey or chestnut with white markings on the heads and legs. The breed is also noted for its well sloped shoulders, long graceful neck and beautiful dished head.

### Desert breed

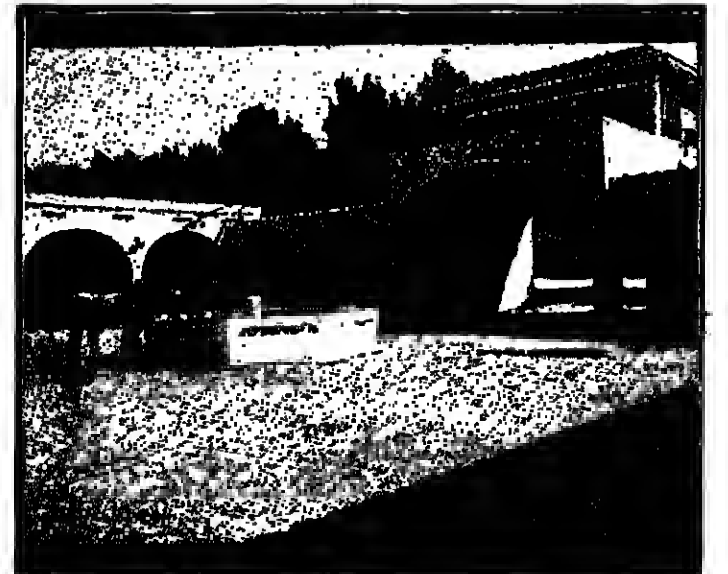
"The 66 horses at the Royal Stud are kept for the purpose of breeding pure Arabians," said Princess Alia. "We are trying to preserve the original desert breed that we had in Jordan, some of which came from the Hijaz with my great grandfather," she added. "There are 15-20 other part-bred horses given to us as gifts and some Appaloosas from America which are not really part of the stud, but are kept as extras," Princess Alia continued.

A professional, dedicated team is looking after the stud under the supervision of the master of the Royal Stud, Mrs. Ursula Lopez, and Mr. Said Ahmad Taha, her assistant and the stud vet.

"The stud at Al Homar, was an original design by Mrs. Lopez, the wife of the late Santiago Lopez who was the former master of the Royal State Stud," Princess Alia said. "The efforts of Mr. & Mrs. Lopez in building the state stud, along with the efforts of Said Ahmad Taha have contributed towards putting things here under control," she added.

Arabian horses are usually very strong, they could carry large people for longer distances than any other breed. "As far as looks are concerned, they have what is called a 'dish' or concave face, very large eyes, a broad forehead, low set eyes, smaller ears, large nostrils, a shortish back, a very high tail carriage and very large rounded jaws," she said.

Princess Alia described the Arab horses as excellent horses for breeding as they can be crossed with any other breed whenever new blood is needed. "Here at the Royal Stud we had cross-bred



The Andalusian design Royal Jordanian State Stud with the central drinking fountain.

once or twice with the Appaloosas, just to try to breed a spotted horse for fun," Princess Alia said.

### Towards purity

Much damage has been done to the Arabian horse as people in the Middle East were only interested in speed for racing and not in the purity of blood and the classic type of horses. His Majesty King Hussein decided to save the indigenous Arabian horse in his country from extinction by using desert breed stock inherited from his grandfather, King Abdullah. The King requested and authorised the compilation of the Royal Jordanian State Stud Book as a permanent record of the Jordanian foundation of horses for the Royal Stud. The policy of the stud is that no horses have been or will be introduced to the stud book except from sources recognised and accepted by the World Arabian Horse Organisation (WAHO).

"Actually the first stud book appeared in the early 70's and was a trial edition which was submitted to the WAHO for acceptance," said Princess Alia. "When the book was accepted in 1980, we published the first volume of a hard-covered edition and it comprises all the Arabian horses in the stud," she added.

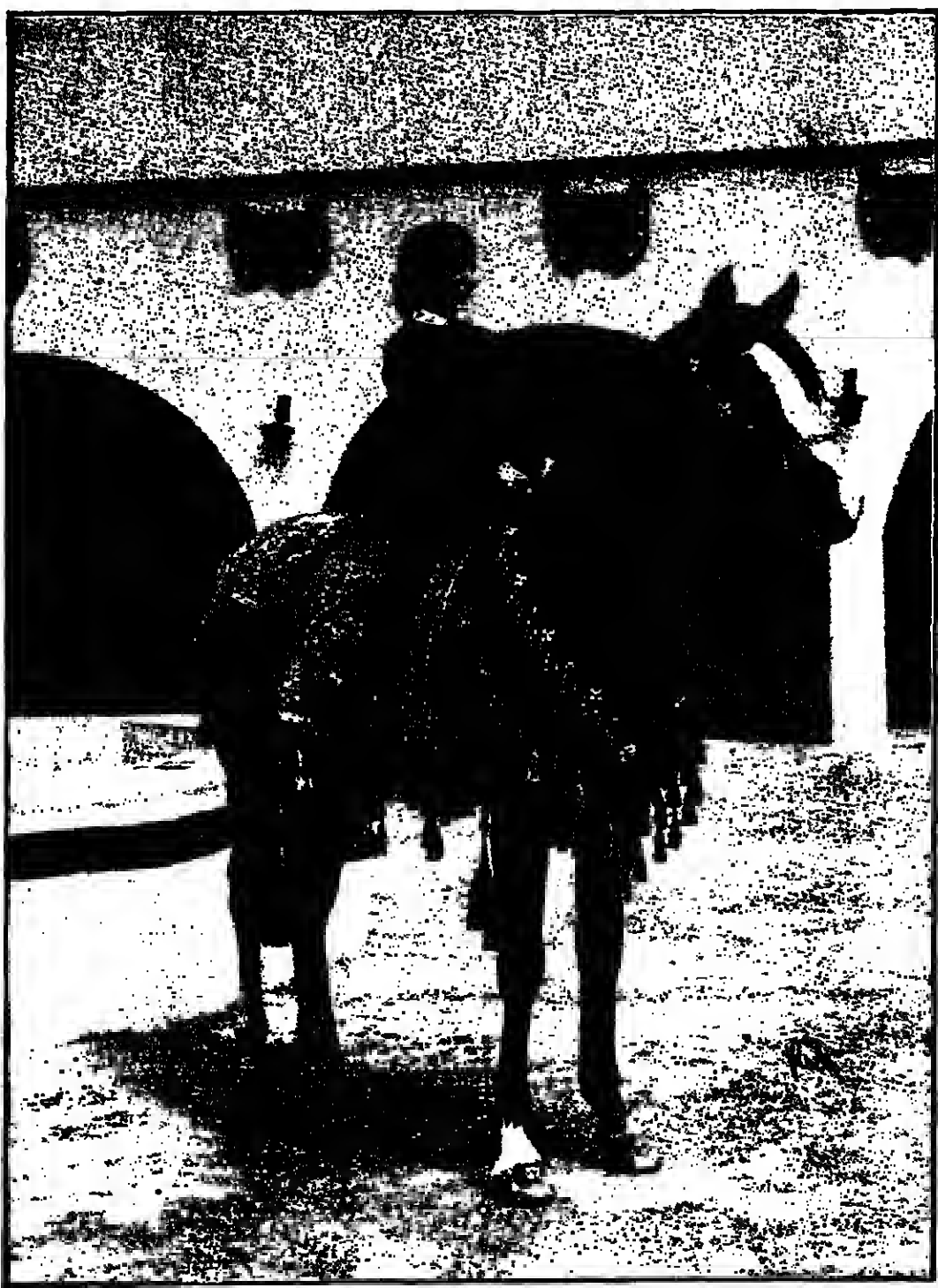
Princess Alia explained that being a registering authority in Jordan, the council has to register all Arab horses here. "We register in our stud book horses that are accepted by WAHO or horses that are registered already in other stud books or imported or pedigrees submitted to us and recognised by WAHO," she said.

### Cruelty to donkeys

"The council is not planning to have an equestrian school at the Royal State Stud as we are busy in other organisational matters," Princess Alia explained. "At the moment we are in touch with the Bronke Animal Hospital, which is based in London with a branch in Cairo, as they have a lot of experience in animal care, to start a hospital in Jordan to care for animals other than horses, mainly donkeys that are seen in trouble or injured lying around all over the place," Princess Alia said.

"There is no surplus of donkeys at the moment, as people just dump them whenever they don't need them. It is really quite awful and we are trying to save them, but we ended up having them in the stables and soon we will have a small population of donkeys at the stud," she added.

The Royal Jordanian State Stud Council is in touch with local vets and the Ministry of Agriculture to have better control over the issue of donkeys in Jordan because people are not sympathetic to sick donkeys and instead of killing them they have been throwing them on the sides of roads. The council has advised that it would be much kinder that these sick animals should be put to sleep by specialised vets, or shot by experts in order to put them out of their misery.



Princess Haya Al Hussein riding the stallion Asbah, with a traditional bedouin saddle in the main yard of the Royal Stud.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### HEC to establish Zarqa nursing college

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Higher Education (HEC) decided, during a meeting held Sunday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, to set up a nursing college in Zarqa to be run by the Ministry of Health. The decision aims to meet the ministry's increasing demand for nurses.

### Departments offer administration ideas

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal committee charged with overhauling the civil service system has received several proposals and ideas from various government ministries, departments and public institutions dealing with developing administration work. The proposals came in response to a request contained in a circular which Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat circulated to various government departments to supply the Royal committee secretariat with reports and studies on their staff and other requirements.

### 160 local firms to attend Baghdad fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the Baghdad International Fair scheduled to open at the beginning of November. Director of the Jordanian pavilion at the fair, Mr. Fawzi Zabaneh, left for Baghdad Sunday to supervise the pavilion in which 160 Jordanian companies will take part. Taking part in the 15-day fair will be approximately 60 countries.

### Current weather conditions to continue

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is affected by a high atmospheric pressure which causes high easterly winds to blow, according to Dr. Ali Abanda, director of the Meteorological Department. He said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that it will be cold and clear, especially at night, and that the present prevailing weather conditions will last for at least the coming two days.

### No judges for Irbid municipal elections

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Governor Turkey Al Hindawi has issued a circular to the provincial governors informing them of the Ministry of Justice apology for not delegating judges to work as heads of counting and polling committees in the municipal elections. The circular said that such additional tasks for judges delay and impede their main judicial works. Judges were formerly entrusted with the work of heads of election committees in the municipal elections held in Irbid Governorate.



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## Streamlining education

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's letter of designation to Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat to form a new government earlier this year and the government's policy statement before parliament in its first session provided for improvements in the quality of education in Jordan. Both stressed the need for introducing necessary amendments designed to raise the standard of education and to direct our youth towards training in fields that are most beneficial for the community and more useful for the country's development. In fact, the whole education system in Jordan requires overhauling, and the provisions in the King's address and the government's policy statement are thus totally justified.

Perhaps one of the areas requiring immediate attention is the academic school education in the country which is divided at present into scientific and literary streams or courses.

It has become a practice for most able students to opt for scientific courses in the second and third secondary classes, while the weaker students are left normally with the other choice. The difference in merit between the two academic courses is clearly defined and the better students also try to avoid the painful education along with the weaker students.

Those who complete a scientific course in school and university either in Jordan or abroad stand a better chance of acquiring jobs after being trained as engineers and doctors, while the others have to be satisfied with modest professions and, naturally, more limited incomes. Some of the weaker students who graduate from literary streams go abroad to try to get scientific training, further complicating matters for themselves abroad and for their families at home.

It is the conviction of most teachers of secondary schools in Jordan that students of the scientific stream know very little about history, geography and other related topics that could be useful for their daily life in the future, and the students taking the literary courses are quite ignorant of very simple mathematical or scientific topics that are indeed useful for them too. What is required is to give the chance for all students to learn scientific as well as literary courses together so as to stop complications, moral failures and boosts included, and most importantly to allow the students to benefit from different sources of knowledge on equal footing.

The failed students will find it most difficult to get work and would be reluctant to take up manual jobs or follow a vocational training course to learn a trade, and at least some of them will become desperate and turn to crime. On the whole, it is hard to imagine how these untrained children will ever be useful for their community.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Playing with fire

A RECOMMENDATION by U.S. Congress to the Reagan administration that the U.S. embassy be moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem is like playing with fire, and presents a real challenge to the religious feelings of Arabs and Muslims around the world. Jerusalem, which is a sacred city for Christians and Muslims alike should not be exploited in the current campaign for the presidential elections in the United States. It is a city which Muslims hope to visit and pray in at Al Aqsa Mosque and one which Christians hold as their holiest spot on earth.

Those playing with fire will soon find that the fire will burn their fingers. The Arabs and Muslims, who are divided among themselves at present, are bound to unite and sooner or later will rally forth to save their holy places. The Arabs have become bored of the U.S. threats to transfer the embassy to Jerusalem, and are dismayed to see a superpower playing this game. No power on earth can take away the holy places from a Muslim and no one can continue to bargain with Muslims over their holy shrines.

### Al Dustour: Solid economic cooperation

IN ADDRESSING a seminar on Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation Saturday in Cairo, Prince Hassan spoke of the main principles which ought to be adopted to ensure a solid basis for future Arab economic action. He said that economic action should be separated from political issues in order to enable Arab states to continue the economic march despite differences in views on political matters in future.

Prince Hassan also stressed the need for cooperation among Arab states in implementing economic projects since individual states cannot carry out ambitious schemes on their own. In this, Prince Hassan emphasised the need for Arab economic integration if the social and economic levels are to improve. Also he stressed the need for depending on national skilled manpower in implementing development projects and services. Prince Hassan had long experience in economic affairs and his views reflected those of most Arab states.

Egyptian-Jordanian economic cooperation and the setting up of a joint economic committee to follow up trade and other matters constitute the beginning of the long road towards economic progress.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Pursuing cooperation effort

CROWN PRINCE Hassan opened in Cairo Saturday a seminar on Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation in scientific and technological fields. The seminar by itself represents a determination by the two countries to pursue means of raising the standard of living and social and economic conditions of people in both countries and also of people in other Arab states. The seminar is one aspect of cooperation between the two countries and reflects the keenness of their leaders to pursue efforts aimed at serving the population.

In his address in the opening session, Prince Hassan stressed the need for separating political affairs from economic issues so that future economic cooperation would not be affected. Prince Hassan underlined the need for joint action now following a long period of paralysis in inter-Arab relations and in order to put an end to all elements causing frustration and failures. Through joint action and close cooperation the Arab World can arrive at fruitful results and achieve real progress, Prince Hassan said. Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation in industrial, agricultural, trade and economic fields opens the door for Arab states to join in and paves the way for real solidarity among Arab countries which have been plagued for so long by continuous differences and disputes.

## What prevents Arab retaliation to U.S. hostility?

By Tareq Masarweh

FOLLOWING THE announcement of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement and after the U.S. Congress had ratified an agreement for the establishment of a U.S.-Israeli free trade zone, the Arabs failed to respond to this hostile action with an equal and opposite reaction.

Unfortunately, this has happened because the Arabs do not read and they do not understand the meaning of a "strategic alliance agreement" between a superpower and a smaller nation bent on implementing expansionist policies in a troubled region. The Arabs, it seems, do not fully realise the dynamics of Israel's economy and the implications behind opening the American

consumer markets to Israeli products, as they similarly did not understand the implications of opening the European Community markets for these products earlier.

The Arabs do not possess a common brain which can readily respond to dangers or threats to the one body of the nation. With their information media, their national songs, their "inspired and talented leaders", the Arabs do not believe that they are concerned with these complicated matters. All they do is eat, empty their bowels, get married, reproduce and invest millions of dollars in American markets. They are indifferent to things and events and feel unwilling to hold a summit meeting for their

talented leaders to look into their problems and try to solve them.

They are quite content to appeal to the United States "to shoulder its international responsibility in safeguarding peace in the region" and keep urging Washington "to play the role of a full partner in a process designed to establish a lasting and comprehensive and just and honourable peace in the Middle East."

No Arab leader has yet made a serious study of the dimensions and the impact of a U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance, and no one ever tried to take the trouble and look into the implications of establishing a

U.S.-Israeli free trade zone that grants Israel total freedom to market its goods in the United States. No one ever cared to read the real figures of Israel's exports to the European Community markets, conducted under an agreement reached earlier between the two sides, in a bid by the European side to win Israel's favour and appeasement. Not a single Arab leader has yet tried to link the Israeli economic difficulties, now being solved through the help of the European Community and the United States, with the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, Israel's links with the Americans and the European are closely connected with Israel's increased

spending on arms industry and its military adventures in neighbouring states.

All these issues seem to be too heavy for the Arab leaders' stomachs to digest at a time when the Arab masses are made to be satisfied to be dominated by illiterate, stupid people who show their bravery only by their radio and television broadcasts through which they issue empty threats against one another and air their failing political thinking, while at the same time maintaining personal accounts in millions, in foreign banks.

We have not yet fully grasped the true size of the Zionist danger and its close links with

connections with world powers, which we are keen on drawing to our region to allow them the chance to clamp us under their bonds of slavery and repression and to rob us of our freedom and our homeland.

We have not yet understood the true meaning of and the need for showing constant concern over our fate, and they daily struggle and the need for mobilising Arab masses and resources for the common battle. We fail to meet the aspirations of the Arab masses who long for freedom and dignity. We fail to mobilise these masses for the common battle as we do not realise yet that a battle does indeed exist.

## Americans face unexpected foe in NATO exercise

By Ragip Erten

Reuter

KESAN, Turkish Thrace — No-one opened fire on them, but men of the United States 22nd Marine Amphibious Unit were attacked by an unlikely enemy when they landed at Mecidiye Beach near here — mosquitoes.

It happened in the month-long NATO exercise "Display Determination 84" (DD-84) in the Mediterranean, part of the alliance's autumn force series, which ended Tuesday.

"One of the critical parts of the NATO strategy is to be able to demonstrate the capability to defend Turkish Thrace and northern Greece," Admiral William Small, commander-in-chief, Allied Forces South Europe, told reporters last week after watching part of the exercise near Malkara, western Thrace.

The huge swarms of mosquitoes did not appear seriously to jeopardise that capability, but they proved an unexpected and unwelcome annoyance to the landing troops, who were seen frantically brushing the insects from their faces.

The exercise also drew attention to Turkey's row with Greece over the Greek island of Lemnos.

NATO member Greece refused to take part in the exercise because the island was excluded, which it said amounted to acceptance by the alliance of Turkey's assertion that Lemnos, close to its coast, should be demilitarised.

Turkey says the inclusion of Lemnos would amount to arming the islands, which it says must be

free of Greek troops and bases under the 1923 Lausanne Convention.

The issue developed into accusation and counter-accusation between the two countries over the use of air space in the Aegean by planes taking part in the exercise.

Answering a question on the Greek refusal to join in, Admiral Small would only say that NATO objectives had been "well satisfied" by the exercise.

The highlight of the Turkish part of the DD-84 was a joint Turkish-U.S.-Italian landing last week Wednesday at Saros Bay in western Thrace and an airdrop by the legendary U.S. 82nd Airborne Division, part of the Rapid Deployment Force.

The landing took place before dawn under a full moon at Mecidiye Beach on Saros Bay. Hours before, helicopters from the carrier Tachon and six other allied ships waiting on the horizon carried troops to the landing crafts.

Turkish troops and Italy's San Marco Battalion staged an assault from the flanks while 1,200 U.S. Marines from the Tachon landed on the middle of the beach.

The soft sand of Mecidiye was no problem for the M-60 tanks after they came ashore from the landing craft, but four-wheel drive vehicles and amphibious trucks had to be ignominiously towed away at the start of the landing.

With their faces painted black, it was hard to distinguish a black soldier from a white one in the darkness. The army units used parachute flares to light up the area before they advanced further.

As dawn broke, the U.S., Turkish and Italian forces had advanced successfully to their planned positions, officers said.

The 82nd Airborne performed a spectacular airdrop at Kartaltepe region near Ipsala by the Turkish-Greek border, following a non-stop 14-hour journey aboard eight giant C-141 Starliner transport jets from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, unit information officer Major Barry Wiley said.

Before the paratroopers, another C-141 dropped jeeps and supplies for the soldiers and all landed safely within the airdrop zone.

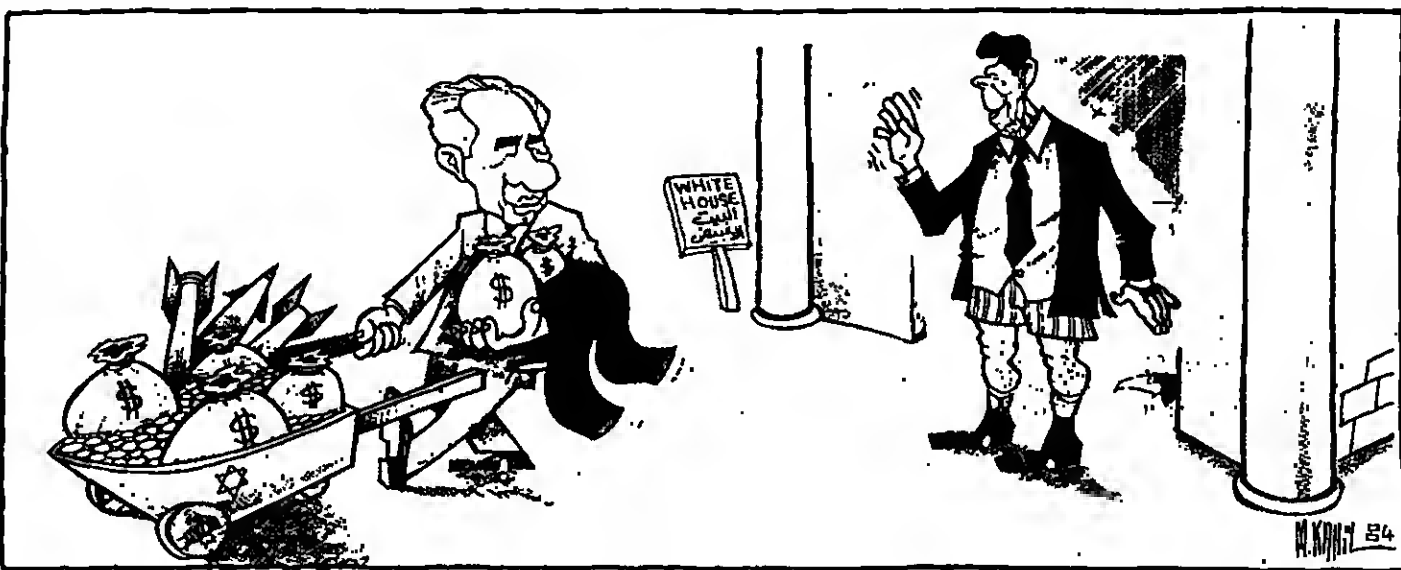
Exactly on the schedule, 600 paratroopers were dropped from the planes, covering the sky from east to west. They lost no time in taking up positions, expanding the airhead and recovering the equipment dropped before them.

Only the crew of a tow anti-tank missile was still looking for its equipment and jeep on the barren terrain 20 minutes after landing.

The equipment, which had drifted away from the rest, was soon spotted and the crew sped to unite with their friends, who were attacked by a Turkish tank and armoured infantry unit as part of the exercise scenario.

The last part of the exercise took the form of an attack by Turkish tanks and other armoured vehicles against imaginary "Orange" forces to capture a strategic hill.

With the support of Turkish and U.S. Air Force combat planes, Turkish M-48 tanks captured the designated hill, while a number of helicopters landed troops at the area.



## Hot contests over Security Council seats

By Nick Ludington

Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS — Several bitter battles must be fought to the floor of the General Assembly next week in contests for Security Council seats that have East-West overtones.

The noisiest of the conflicts is a clash between Laos and Thailand in a border dispute involving 1,100 tribesmen in three remote mountain villages. U.S.-ally Thailand is vying with the Soviet bloc for a seat on the 15-member Security Council.

Laos brought the border dispute to the council last week and vilified Thailand for "premeditated aggression," "plundering and pillaging" and raping and killing villagers.

Thailand denied the charges and U.S. envoy Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick said it was an attempt by Laos "to use the Security Council for a short-term political aim — to weaken the Thai candidacy."

Singapore's Ambassador Kishore Mahbubani said the Laotian accusation was a "manufactured crisis" which would "disappear once the Security Council election is over."

The importance given to this race by the Communist bloc is evident, according to Western and other diplomats, by the attempt to tarnish Thailand's candidacy.

Next week the 159-member assembly will elect five new nations to two-year temporary council memberships which carry with them considerable prestige and influence.

Council membership is now almost evenly balanced between East and West.

Results of the council reshuffle, could end in a shift in favour of the West.

Ending their terms are Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, the Netherlands, and Malta.

The 10 remaining seats are divided between the permanent members: The Soviet Union, China, the United States, Britain and France and temporary members in mid-term: Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Peru and the Ukraine.

The temporary seats are allotted regionally and the group called "Western European and other states" has chosen Denmark and Australia uncontested to replace the Netherlands and Malta.

The Latin American group has been unable to agree on a single candidate to replace Nicaragua. The two contestants are Ecuador and Trinidad Tobago.

The other two races being fought intensely on the diplomatic front have clear East-West colouring.

The African group is suggesting Soviet-ally Ethiopia as its candidate. But the candidacy is being vigorously opposed by Somalia, which is more pro-West.

The Asian group, also unable to agree on a single candidate to replace Pakistan, put up Thailand and Mongolia.

Ethiopia as the nominated candidate is believed to have the edge in the African contest but Somalia's Ambassador Abdullah Osman is vigorously campaigning in U.N. corridors and said he believes he has "an excellent chance" of getting the necessary two-thirds vote in the assembly.

Both countries have served a term on the council. Ethiopia in 1967-68, Somalia in 1971-72. Ethiopia is a founder member of the United Nations. Somalia joined in 1960.

Somalia may at least be able to block Ethiopia from getting two-thirds leading vote to occupy the seat.

## Dublin worried at IRA anti-drug activity

By Colin McIntyre

Reuter

DUBLIN — The Irish government is worried that the political wing of the guerrilla Irish Republican Army (IRA) is joining the fight against drugs to expand its influence.

Government officials say the IRA's political arm, Sinn Fein, is infiltrating citizens' groups which have sprung up in Dublin in the last few months to counter a serious drug problem.

Justice Minister Michael Noonan manifested the government's concern earlier this month when he accused Sinn Fein of hijacking this anti-drug movement for subversive ends.

The citizens' groups organise 24-hour patrols in housing estates and parks to try to curb drug dealing, identify pushers and force hard-core professionals out of the neighbourhood.

Some social workers say Sinn Fein moved in unchallenged because the authorities were not doing enough to tackle the wor-

sening drug menace. Drug experts estimate the use of narcotics has increased five-fold in the Irish capital in the last three years and that there are not at least 5,000 addicts.

In one drug-prone inner-city area last year, one in 10 of all youths between 15 and 24 was identified as a heroin addict.

Sinn Fein denies orchestrating the anti-drug movement. It admits having members active in the movement but insists they are participating as concerned parents.

Government officials believe Sinn Fein's involvement is aimed at expanding its political influence across the border from its powerbase in Northern Ireland.

Sinn Fein, pursuing a "ballot and bullet" strategy, is pledged to end British rule in the North and draws its support mainly from Nationalist-minded Catholics. It pulled in 13 per cent of the vote in the 1983 general election.

What perturbs Dublin officials is that Sinn Fein is also pledged to install a revolutionary socialist

government in a united Ireland.

Sinn Fein has had little success building up support in the predominantly Catholic South so far. But Dublin officials think it is taking a high profile in the drug fight with one eye on local council elections next year.

In the last polls, 26 Sinn Fein councillors were elected out of 1,600 across the republic and Sinn Fein's share of the total vote was reckoned at around five per cent.

Health Minister Barry Desmond charged that an internal Sinn Fein document in the government's hands showed that the involvement of its members in the anti-drug movement was being coordinated by party headquarters.

He argued that while it was legitimate for a party to involve itself with a major social issue, "it is not legitimate to do this for pure political advantage, particularly when the party does not recognise the state or any of its institutions."

Whatever Sinn Fein's role, the mere presence of its members with the implied threat of violence

from IRA guerrillas to back them up — has proved effective in some areas.

Recently a Dublin man suspected of drug-dealing returned home to find his furniture dumped outside with a note suggesting he move out of the neighbourhood. He left next morning.

Other suspected pushers have moved away after angry crowds appeared at their doorstep with the same advice. One packed his bags after his windows were smashed.

Some groups in the anti-drug movement strenuously reject the "vigilante" tag given them by some Irish media, saying this suggests the use of violence whereas their methods are based on persuasion.

They condemn window-smashing and other acts of violence.

Officially, police discourage the citizens' groups taking the law into their own hands.

But privately, some police say any help in combating the drug problem is not to be sneered at.

## Church bombing adds to Pinochet's troubles

By Simon Alterman

Reuter

SANTIAGO — The troubled relationship between Chile's military government and the Catholic hierarchy has been further strained by a bomb attack on a church, in which a prime suspect is an army lieutenant who was killed in the blast.

Shocked by the incident in the southern city of Punta Arenas, Chile's bishops issued a statement condemning violence, warning the government against using the methods of war to keep order and urging an agreement with the opposition on a return to democracy.

The bombing this month followed a series of arson attacks on churches in the capital earlier this year. It took place only days after soothing words from President Augusto Pinochet had helped to weather the latest storm in church-government relations.

It overshadowed general rejoicing at the success of the Vatican's mediation efforts in the Beagle Channel sovereignty dispute with Argentina and revived the tensions of last month when a French missionary was killed during anti-government protests.

It underlined too the mutual suspicion born of 11 years of military rule during which the church's uncompromising defence of human rights has been a constant irritant to Gen. Pinochet.

That commitment is shared by both conservatives and progressives within the Chilean church and transcends the current debate elsewhere in Latin America over liberation theology, the Catholic doctrines influenced by Marxist ideology.

The archbishop of Concepcion, Jose Manuel Santos, one of the government's most intransigent critics, explained in a recent press interview why the church was often accused of political meddling.

"You end up wearing the colours of the people you're dealing with. We are very close to the people and we see the unemployment, the abuses and you end up identifying with them a little," he said.

But much the same sentiments were expressed this month by the archbishop of Santiago, Juan Francisco Fresno, a more conservative cleric whose appointment last year prompted Gen. Pinochet's wife Lucia to remark that her prayers had been answered.

Archbishop Fresno personally presided over the ninth anniversary ceremony at the Vicaria of Solidarity, the church's human rights organisation, and described its work as heroic.

Diplomats say that while Fresno still lacks the combative qualities of his predecessor, Cardinal Raul Silva Henríquez, his exposure to the turmoil of the capital's social



and political problems have left their mark.

They say he has promoted many radical priests to important positions within the Archdiocese, entrusting the Vicaria of Solidarity to Spanish Jesuit Ignacio Gutierrez.

According to church and diplomatic sources, Gen. Pinochet antagonised the most moderate sectors of the church earlier this year by taking three months to agree to Pope John Paul's request for safe conduct out of Chile for four leftist guerrillas granted asylum in the Papal nunciature.

"The church was double-crossed," said one diplomat. "And they didn't like it."

Relations reached their lowest point last month when Archbishop Santos and other bishops cancelled the annual Independence Day services to which public officials are invited, prompting an unprecedented public squabble over the prerogatives of church and government.

Outrage over the death during anti-government protests last month of French Priest Andre Jarlan — killed by a stray police bullet, according to some reports — was matched after the bombing of the church in Punta Arenas.

For two days, no one doubted that the mutilated victim of the explosion had been planting the bomb. Then the army issued a statement saying that the dead man was probably a young lieutenant and suggesting that he had been kidnapped and killed to discredit the military or that he had been trying to disarm the device.

The local church ridiculed the communique and the bishop of Punta Arenas, Tomas Gonzalez, suggested that despite the impending Beagle peace treaty with Argentina, the time might not be right for a visit to Chile by Pope John Paul.

Two days later, the Episcopal Conference welcomed Gen. Pinochet's decision to drop charges against jailed opposition leaders, but urged him to negotiate a transition to democracy.



# 'Liberation theology' pitches the church into Latin American politics

The controversy in the Roman Catholic world about "liberation theology" puzzles non-Catholics. It has pitched the church into Latin American politics, and embroiled the Pope himself. What is it about?

THE QUESTIONING in Rome last month of Father Leonardo Boff, a theology professor from Brazil, made many liberals ask why the Vatican was fussing about the work of a mild-mannered Franciscan who has published more than 30 books without bringing the Roman Catholic church to the point of collapse. Father Boff has now gone home, with a promise from Cardinal Josef Ratzinger, the head of the congregation for the doctrine of the faith (ex-Holy Office), of an official verdict on the orthodoxy of his views on the nature and the proper role of the church in the world by early next year.

The debate is important for everybody, at a time when the border between politics and religion, what is due to God and what to Caesar, is under new scrutiny. It is particularly important in Latin America, where nearly half of the world's 800m Roman Catholics live. And it goes to the root of what Christianity is about.

"Liberation theology" is new. You will not find the phrase in theological books more than 20 years old: it came into being only in the second half of the 1960s. Today its concept has adherents throughout Latin America. The most prominent of them are Father Gustavo Gutierrez from Peru, Father Juan Segundo, a Jesuit from Uruguay, Father Enrique Dussel, an Argentine who is now teaching in Mexico, Father Jon Sobrino (another Jesuit) from the Basque province in Spain, now living in El Salvador — and Father Boff.

What these men have in common is the view that theology involves not only an understanding of the Christian faith but also a political commitment to change society. Liberation, according to them, is a threefold process. First comes sociological analysis, to uncover forms of exploitation and unmask oppressors. The second task is to make the exploited aware of what is happening to them ("conscientisation"). Third comes the actual struggle against the oppressors, which takes many different forms — from open political activity (where that is allowed) and peaceful demonstrations to the formation of small groups (comunidades de base) that are entitled, in some circumstances, to wage guerrilla war. Liberation theologians stress "the primacy of action".

Political commitment, in their view, is the path to truth. "The only truth is the truth that is efficacious for man's liberation" is how Father Juan Segundo puts it in his book, "A Theology for Artisans of a New Humanity". Theology should not be cut off from life, argues Father Gutierrez in his "Marx and Jesus".

We must put an end to certain types of theologians, whom we can call "idealist", that is, theologians who have nothing to do with concrete commitment. No matter how much goodwill he has and how much St. Augustine he has read, this type of theologian will always be an "idealist".

I am using the word "idealist" in the Marxist sense because only theologians who are pastorally committed match the definition of true theology.

Pastor Miguel Bonino, a Protestant, argues that there is no truth outside or beyond the historical events in which men take

part. There is, therefore, no knowledge except in action itself, in the process of transforming the world.

Liberation theology rejects the traditional distinction made by Christian theologians between two "spheres" or "realms", the spiritual and the temporal. Such "dualism", say liberation theologians, is reactionary. For Father Gutierrez, there is "only one vocation to salvation", embracing all men. The members of the true Body of Christ are, to Father Segundo, those taking part in the struggle for liberation.

Many of the biblical texts the liberation theologians like best come from the Old Testament, particularly the Book of Exodus, which chronicles the deliverance of the Jewish people, their "liberation" from Egyptian rule under the guidance of Moses. In the New Testament, their favourite text comes from the Magnificat (Luke 1:52-53): "He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree. He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away." Moses, the leader of the Jewish "liberation struggle", is in some ways a better model for liberationists than Jesus, who declined to lead an uprising against the Romans.

The idea of the "class struggle" features prominently in liberation theology. Father Gutierrez argues that Marx did not invent the class struggle; he merely analysed its causes and showed how it could be made to lead to the classless society. Neutrality in the struggle is impossible. The dream of the reconciliation of classes, as expressed in various papal encyclicals, is "self-deception". The theologian has a duty to rouse the working class to an awareness of the class struggle and the need to take part in it.

What of the commandment to love one's enemies? Father Gutierrez argues that class struggle is the only way to bring about universal love. To take part in that struggle is, therefore, to love: "For this participation is what leads to a classless society without owners and dispossessed, without oppressors and oppressed. In dialectical thinking, reconciliation is the overcoming of conflict". Conflict, even its expression in violence, are a means to a loving end.

Applied to the church itself, this line of reasoning leads Father Segundo to reject the idea of "sacramental union" — the solidarity of the faithful within the church — as an "illusion". It is impossible, in his view, to remain in communion with those "who think and do things that are completely different", or with those whom he judges to oppose God's will in the world.

## What's all this, then?

There is a strong political background to the growth of liberation theology. When the rush to development in Latin America in the 1950s and early 1960s produced a left-wing reaction against economic inequality, the church felt the tug of these criticisms. At their meeting at Medellin in September, 1968, the Latin American bishops gave their blessing to the concept of liberation. God has sent his Son, they declared, so that in the flesh he may come to liberate all men from sin, ignorance,

hunger, misery, oppression: in short, from the injustices and hardships which stem from egoism.

It did not take long, however, before the liberation theologians had their critics. In 1976, the Catholic church's international theological commission issued a warning against the use of theories which "harbour explicit or implicit ideological elements that rest on debatable philosophical assumptions or an erroneous anthropology". The warning specifically referred to "analyses inspired by Marxism and Leninism".

The election of Pope John Paul II marked a turning point. In his address to another Latin American bishops' meeting, at Puebla in January, 1979, the Pope said that it was right to work for liberation provided it was an "authentic liberation", resting on the right view of Christ. The Kingdom of God, the Pope said, was not to be confused with power in the world. Political, economic and social liberation did not coincide with salvation. Far from being a "revolutionary", a subversive from Nazareth, Christ rejected violence and opened the way of conversion to all — even the publicans.

The Vatican's "Instruction on Certain Aspects of the Theology of Liberation", published last month on the eve of Father Boff's visit to Rome, echoed that earlier papal salvo. It warmly endorsed the aspirations of the poor for a better life. But it made a detailed criticism of various "deviations" brought about by certain forms of liberation theology which use, in an insufficiently critical manner, concepts borrowed from various currents of Marxist thought.

What are the "deviations"? One is the view that all sin is "social", the result of bad "structures" in the organisation of material life. Another is the "exclusively political" reading of biblical texts such as Exodus and the Magnificat. Such interpretations, says this document, ignore the "radical newness" of the New Testament. The liberation of Exodus was not just a matter of politics. Freedom in the Christian sense is above all freedom from the slavery of sin. The main objection to liberation theology is that it politicises the message of the Gospels. The transcendental aspect vanishes; social theory is raised to the level of theology.

The Vatican approves of the idea that any effective struggle against poverty requires a scientific analysis of its causes, but it claims that some liberation theologians confuse this with Marxist analysis. Marxism, the document goes on, is rooted in ideological premises which are incompatible with Christian faith. Among these are the concept of a "partisan truth" and the idea of the class struggle as a dominant law of history. For Marxists, faith becomes "fidelity to history", hope is turned into "confidence in the future" and love changes into an "option for the poor". The poor of the scriptures become the proletariat of Karl Marx. Even the Eucharist becomes the celebration of a struggle, instead of a sacrament for unity.

## Communists in cassocks?

For good measure, the Vatican "instruction" goes on to say that the idea of "the class struggle as a road towards a classless society is a myth which slows reform and aggravates poverty and injustice". It warns those taken in by that myth

to "reflect on the bitter examples history has to offer about where it leads".

This reference incenses advocates of liberation theology. Their answer is that their hopes for Latin America have nothing to do with what has happened in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The presence of so many Catholics, including priests and members of religious orders, in left-wing movements from Nicaragua to Chile will ensure that monolithic Communist-controlled regimes are not the final outcome of the campaign for liberation.

It is easy to see why Marxist-Leninists welcome Catholics, especially priests, as their allies. Che Guevara said: "When the Christians have the courage to commit themselves completely to the Latin American revolution, the Latin American revolution will be invincible". In Catholic Latin America, the revolution needs the church's support to win. That is why the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua wants Father Miguel d'Escoto, Father Ernesto Cardenal and other prominent priests to stay in the government, even if it means breaking the church rule which forbids priests to hold political office. What the regime wants is visible proof for ordinary Nicaraguans that the church is for the revolution.

A Pope from Eastern Europe who has lived under Communism does not relish the possibility that his huge Latin American flock might one day find itself under Communist rule — with the help of the church. Is he wrong, as some Latin American Catholics so passionately argue?

Catholics have been used before as "useful idiots" — the phrase coined by a one-time secretary-general of the Communist International (the Comintern), Dimitri Manuilsky — to help a Communist revolution. In Slovenia, the most devoutly Catholic part of Yugoslavia, a number of left-wing Catholics (including some priests) joined the Tito partisans during World War II in the struggle against the German and Italian occupation. Once the victory was won, these former allies of Tito ceased to be a political force. Some joined the Communist party, and rose in its ranks, but those who protested against the regime's increasing authoritarianism — such as Edvard Kocbek, a prominent writer and Tito's first education minister — were shunted aside. These Slovene left-wing Catholics had not developed a "liberation theology", but they had been influenced by left-wing French Catholics such as Emmanuel Mounier, founder of the magazine *Esprit* and an eloquent advocate of co-operation between Marxists and Christians for social justice.

The bishops in Nicaragua, like the Pope, worry that the Sandinist regime may be trying to engineer a split between the heavily politicised "church of the people", led by Sandinist priests, and the official church led by Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo. That concern was uppermost in the Pope's mind as he prepared to address the Latin American bishops in Santo Domingo on the 492nd anniversary of the first mass on American soil. The head of the Jesuits has been holding conferences with Latin American Jesuits, many of whom support not only liberation theology but also left-wing movements in Central and South America.



For the Pope, the struggle lies within each of us

## As Yugoslavia, so Latin America?

The crisis in Central America makes the situation doubly complicated for the Pope's men. While insisting that the church's main task is concerned with matters of the spirit, they need to demonstrate that this is not merely an excuse (as the Marxists and their allies argue) for supporting the status quo. The church must show that it favours progress and justice. A new document now in preparation in the Vatican will, it is said, offer an officially approved liberation theology that can apply not only to Latin America but also to the Communist world and even to the West. An awesome task.

In his attempt to assert his authority, the Pope is backed by some handpicked lieutenants: Cardinal Ratzinger of the Holy Office; the new head of the congregation for the religious orders, Archbishop Hamer, known in his previous post in the Holy Office as "the hammer of the heretics"; and the new Jesuit general, Father Kolvenbach. On the ground, the staunchest supporter of the tough new line is Cardinal Alfonso Lopez Trujillo, the energetic 50-year-old secretary of the Latin American bishops' conference (and the liberation theologians' bete noir). But there is likely to be strong opposition. In Brazil, for example, the country's two cardinals demonstratively accompanied Father Boff to Rome last month, presumably to show that they were on his side. The Pope himself and Cardinal Ratzinger's office have just been holding talks with most of Peru's 52 bishops, summoned for a special visit to Rome. The Peruvian bishops are said to be divided over Father Gutierrez, himself a Peruvian. Two of his books have been under investigation by the Holy Office since 1983.

The argument about liberation theology reaches beyond Latin America. If the creed prospered in Latin America, it could spread to Catholic Asia, notably the Philippines, and to Africa, until now the great hope of the Catholic church. In August, the Pope felt it necessary to send a message to a meeting of southern Africa's bis-

hops in Zimbabwe. He told them that "the solidarity of the church with the poor, with the victims of unjust laws or unjust social and economic structures, goes without saying". But the way in which this solidarity is achieved "cannot be dictated by an analysis based on

class distinctions and class struggle".

The second Vatican council proclaimed 20 years ago: "The church, by reason of her rule and competence, is not identified with any political system. The political community and the church are

autonomous and independent of each other in their own fields". This was supposed to end the church's unhappy entanglements with secular power. Little did the Vatican council's fathers realise that a new entanglement would arise so soon — The Economist.

## Planned aid will barely put a dent in Ethiopia famine

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuter

LONDON — Western emergency aid planned for famine-hit Ethiopia will barely dent food shortages which threaten up to 900,000 with death, according to U.N. officials and private relief agencies.

Severe drought and crop failures have combined with civil war in the Marxist-ruled state to produce a food shortage which Western aid organisations fear will be even harsher than a 1974 famine in which over 200,000 Ethiopians died.

In that crisis, three of Ethiopia's 14 provinces were hit. Today 12 provinces and six million people are affected, relief officials say, citing reports from their workers in Ethiopia. Between 300,000 and 900,000 could die, U.N. officials say.

"A disaster of enormous magnitude is already happening," Trevor Page, emergency services director for the U.N. World Food Programme in Rome, said in a telephone interview. He returned last week from Ethiopia, where starving victims are now dying.

Mr. Page said promised food aid would almost dry up after next month. Of a minimum of 500,000 tonnes of food needed through November 1985, only 35,000 tonnes have been pledged.

"It's only a small dent compared with the need," Mr. Page said. He added that more food must be promised quickly to keep the food lifeline supplied — or gaps would develop in which thousands would die. The World Food Programme made an urgent appeal to donor nations on Friday. Shipping vast amounts is a slow business. Three or four months

often elapse between a promise to send a food shipment and its arrival at Ethiopian ports, relief officials say.

There are also formidable obstacles once food arrives in Ethiopia — including disruption of transport in some areas because of fighting between government forces and secessionists.

Food delivery trucks are in short supply. The government relief agency's 110 trucks and sundry other vehicles were losing a race with death. Mr. Page said. Twenty to 30 large cargo planes were required immediately and several donor countries were considering supplying them.

If the grain that is needed actually arrives next year, deliveries would require 1,500 trucks — many times more than the number available. But a truck shipment from overseas can take up to nine months to arrive, Mr. Page said.

Food distribution is further complicated because much is earmarked for food-for-work schemes which might not benefit the neediest. A Save the Children spokesman in London said.

Save the Children and other charities began predicting a severe famine in Ethiopia two years ago and urged long-range steps to forestall it — major grants to improve port facilities and a primitive road system, to buy many more trucks and to establish large emergency grain reserves.

Budding "Third World" crises often get little attention in the West until they actually materialise and are spotlighted by publicity. Other droughts and famines in Africa, Latin America, and Asia have also taken their share of aid funds.

But many relief officials say the

delayed response in Ethiopia stems largely from Western, especially U.S., reluctance to aid the pro-Soviet government.

There have also been reports, disputed by Ethiopia and by some aid officials, of food aid being diverted to the Ethiopian army. Relief agencies fear such reports could discourage donors.

Ethiopia was quick to deny one such story last week in the London Sunday Telegraph. The newspaper quoted an official of the Eritrean Relief Association, which works in rebel-held areas, as saying she had seen foreign food aid in an Ethiopian Army camp.

The official, Mary Dines, later told Reuters she was in Ethiopia in May and saw food packets marked "gift of the EEC" (the European Community) in an army camp overrun by Eritrean rebel troops.

Oxfam, a British charity working in Ethiopia, said however it had no evidence aid had fallen into the wrong hands. Food with European Community markings might legitimately get to the army as a result of "swap arrangements", a spokesman said.

U.N. food officials say they have learned from government sources that the United States is considering sending more food aid to Ethiopia, channelled through private charity groups.

The European Community will consider this week whether to provide an extra 25,000 tonnes of wheat, according to Timothy Raison, Britain's overseas development minister.

"We are doing everything we can to ensure that the aid we provide reaches those most in need despite the problems," he said.

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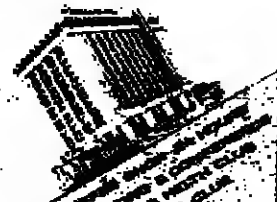
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## Lauda wins 3rd World Drivers' Championship

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — Austrian Niki Lauda won the World Drivers' Championship for the third time here Sunday by finishing second behind McLaren teammate Alain Prost of France in the Portuguese Grand Prix, closing race of the season.

Lauda's winning margin was just half a point, 72 to 71.5, after a year-long battle between the two drivers.

It was Prost's seventh victory, but Lauda, a winner five times, proved the more consistent driver. He was second four times, while Prost finished runner-up just once.

Prost took the lead on the ninth lap of the 70-lap race when he shot past the Williams of former world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland. And he had the title within his grasp until the 52nd lap when Lauda, who started 11th on the grid, moved into second place—giving him enough points to claim the crown.

While Prost raced alone at the front, Lauda, as cunning as ever, used his experience to move through the running order. He went from 10th to seventh then overtook three drivers in quick succession to slot into fourth place by lap 31.

Brazilian Ayrton Senna was next on Lauda's list, then Briton Nigel Mansell retired from second place with mechanical trouble.

leaving the Austrian on course for the championship.

Less than 14 seconds separated Prost and Lauda at the finish. Senna came third with the Ferrari of Italian Michele Alboreto fourth.

His compatriot Elio de Angelis was fifth in his Lotus—the only other driver on the same lap—while outgoing champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil finished sixth after an early spin in his Brabham.

### Welshman stuns marathon field

CHICAGO (R)—Steve Jones of Britain stunned a powerful field with a world best time of two hours eight minutes and five seconds to win the America's Marathon here Sunday.

The Welshman, eighth in the Olympic 10,000 metres, was eight seconds faster in his first completed marathon than the previous world best time of 2:08.13 set by American Alberto Salazar in the 1981 New York Marathon.

Olympic champion Carlos Lopes of Portugal ran his personal

best of 2:09.06 to take second place and world champion Rob de Castella was third in 2:09.09.

Rosa Mota of Portugal, the Olympic bronze medalist, won her second consecutive Chicago women's marathon with a personal best of 2:26.01, more than five minutes ahead of her winning time a year ago.

Lisa Martin of Australia was second in 2:27.40 and Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway was third in 2:30.21.

## Connors defeats Lendl

TOKYO (R)—Jimmy Connors continued his domination of Ivan Lendl when he won the \$375,000 Tokyo Tennis Grand Prix by beating the Czechoslovak 6-4, 3-6, 6-0 in the final Sunday.

The victory, worth \$60,000, was Connors' 13th win over Lendl, who has only five successes against the American since they first met in 1979.

Connors achieved his 107th career victory by outlasting French Open Champion Lendl in a battle of wide-angled and deep ground strokes in the 128-minute match watched by a record crowd of 9,600.

Connors displayed brilliant retrievers, yielding only eight service points, including three aces to Lendl. The Czechoslovak was off-form throughout the match.

## Seattle Song claims Washington D.C. race

LAUREL, Maryland (R)—Seattle Song, representing France, kicked powerfully in the stretch to come last to first and win the 33rd Washington D.C. International Turf Classic by four lengths Saturday.

Persian Tiara, an Irish-bred filly representing the United States, was second, a half-length in front of Australia's Strawberry Road.

Treizeime, the even-money favourite in the 10-furlong, \$250,000 race, finished eighth

making a total of 50 faults, including 10 in the final set.

Lendl also appeared to lack concentration after dropping his serve in the first game of the third set.

"I think he got a little discouraged after dropping the first game, but it gave me confidence," Connors said.

In the first set, both players dropped their services once, but Connors scored with lob and volley shots to take the last two games, including a service break in the 10th game.

Connors took a 3-2 lead in the second set before Lendl took the next four games to level the match.

The final set was a one-sided affair which Connors won in 21 minutes.

after being blocked while trying to make a move two furlongs from the finish.

Seattle Song, a three-year-old son of U.S. Triple Crown winner Seattle Slew, dropped to last out of the gate and trailed by as much as 16 lengths as Alphabetum of Britain and Four Bases of the United States battled for the early lead.

Alphabetum pulled away after the first three furlongs and opened up a long lead but tired late and faded to ninth.

Strawberry Road, who was the pre-race favourite but not well supported by the 20,000 spectators, left his run too late under jockey Gary Moore, who was flown in specially to ride him.

Perhaps all too aware of the criticism that followed Strawberry Road's last race, the Arc de Triomphe, in which the jockey was roundly criticised for moving too soon, Moore held back Strawberry Road too long.

The Australian entry was not allowed to run until inside the final two furlongs and then was blocked by a wall of horses. He was lucky to get up to third by a neck.

Seattle Song earned \$150,000 for his owner, Stavros Niarchos, in winning his first race of the year.

## WBC strips Hagler of title for breaking 12-round rule

MONTREAL (R)—The World Boxing Council (WBC) voted unanimously Saturday to strip Marvin Hagler of his world middleweight title for flouting its rule limiting championship fights to 12 rounds.

Hagler, recognised as the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, had been the undisputed champion until the decision. The only other champion recognised by both bodies is lightweight Michael Spinks, also of the United States.

Hagler stopped number one challenger Mustafa Hamsho, a Syrian-born U.S. citizen, Friday night in the third round of a scheduled 15-round title defence at Madison Square Garden in New York.

WBC President Jose Sulaiman said Hagler had repeatedly been asked to conform to the 12-round rule but had not responded.

"We are going to be attacked by a sector of the world, we are going to be rapped and criticised," Sulaiman said of the decision by the 22-member executive committee

on the last day of the WBC's annual convention.

"But I believe that above these attacks must rest the honour and respect that we have to our principles of integrity, justice and fairness."

"We are not trying to harm Hagler. We are not trying to harm Mr. Arum (Bob Arum, the fight's promoter). We ask them to please join in our concern for the safety of boxers."

The WBC adopted the 12-round limit for championship fights on January 1, 1982, after South Korean lightweight Duk Koo Kim died following a WBA-sanctioned title bout with Ray (Boom Boom) Mancini of the United States.

The decision to strip Hagler came after a dispute over the 12-round limit that has dragged on for more than a year.

Hagler first defied the 12-round limit in a title defence against Wilfred Scypion on May 27, 1983, and outpointed former world lightweight champion Roberto

Duran of Panama in a 15-rounder in December 1983.

Arum had argued the contract for the Hagler-Hamsho fight called for a 15-round bout and had requested WBC approval on that basis. Sulaiman said that Arum gave the WBC an ultimatum—either sanction the fight or face a lawsuit.

Under New York State Athletic Commission rules, all title fights must be for 15 rounds. Last week a commission executive said the panel might grant permission for a 12-round fight, if the promoter and all parties agree.

The WBC refused to give prior approval to the fight but invited Hagler to send a representative to the six-day WBC convention but no such representative appeared before the executive committee.

After being elected to another four-year term as WBC president last Thursday, Sulaiman called Arum "a traitor to his colleagues in boxing" and accused Hagler of "threatening his brothers" by scheduled a 15-rounder.

## Yugoslavia beats East Germany in World Soccer Cup qualifier

LEIPZIG, East Germany (R)—A brilliant solo goal 10 minutes from time by Milos Sestic gave Yugoslavia a surprise 3-2 away win over East Germany in a World Cup qualifier Saturday.

Sestic's goal took Yugoslavia to the top of Group Four and left East Germany's hopes of reaching the 1986 finals in Mexico severely dented.

The East Germans dominated the early play and went ahead after just 12 minutes through Michael Glowatzky a striker who only took the game up five years ago.

But Yugoslavia, aware of trainer Milos Milutinovic's warning that defeat would end their chances of going to Mexico, suddenly took control of the game midway through the half.

Midfielder Mehmed Bazzarevic equalised on the half-hour with a 20-metre drive before striker Fadil Vokrri, gratefully accepting Sestic's superb pass, gave the visitors a surprise lead three minutes into the second half.

Dynamo Berlin midfielder Rainer Ernst equalised two minutes later with a brilliant overhead kick but Yugoslavia, urgently in need of a win to improve both morale and their World Cup hopes.

Yugoslavia had travelled to Leipzig without great hopes after starting their World Cup campaign with a lacklustre 0-0 home draw with Bulgaria three weeks ago, closely following a 6-1 thrashing by Scotland in a friendly.

Things looked even bleaker when experienced right-back Zoran Vujovic failed a late fitness

test. Milutinovic had already had to do without striker Vahid Halilhodzic who was not released by his French Club Nantes.

### Nigeria defeats Liberia

LAGOS (R)—Nigeria opened their World Cup soccer campaign with a 3-0 victory over Liberia in a qualifying match here Saturday.

A capacity crowd of 90,000, the largest seen at the National Stadium in recent years, saw left-winger Humphrey Edobor score in the seventh and 15th minutes as Nigeria piled on early pressure.

Nigeria's third goal came from Ademola Adesimbo in the 68th minute amid a flurry of missed chances.

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## Franco-Spanish talks raise Madrid's hopes of EC entry

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Weekend talks between French and Spanish ministers have raised Madrid's hopes of a breakthrough in negotiations for its entry into the European Community (EC) despite the sinking of a Spanish trawler which Ireland says was fishing illegally.

At a joint news conference Saturday night after the end of the two-day meeting, ministers from both sides said progress had been made in narrowing differences on Spain's accession to the community.

They sought to play down the trawler incident.

Both Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran and French European Affairs Minister Roland Dumas said the incident, in which the Spanish trawler Sonia sank after being fired on by an Irish gunboat during a five-hour chase, would not prejudice entry talks.

Spanish foreign ministry spokesman Mr. Fernando Schwartz told reporters the community would present Madrid with a package of proposals during a two-day ministerial negotiating session starting Monday in Luxembourg.

Mr. Schwartz said the incident with community member Ireland was "tremendously inopportune politically" but added: "We maintain our optimism."

The trawler incident embarrassed Spain in the middle of the regular meeting, the fourth since the Socialists won power in Spain two years ago, in which nine ministers of the two countries concentrated on Spain's bid to join the community.

Spain's entry negotiations have dragged on for seven years largely because the community has been unable to devise ways of handling the country's huge fishing fleet and absorbing its enormous production of olive oil, wine, fruits and other items.

Mr. Dumas talked of a significant measure of agreement during the weekend talks but said there were still problems to be resolved on olive oil, agriculture and fishing.

## British coal board appoints new man to publicise its case

LONDON (R) — Britain's state-owned coal industry has appointed a new man to publicise its case in the seven-month miners' strike after widespread criticism of coal board chief Mr. Ian MacGregor.

The board Saturday named Mr. Michael Eaton, a former member of the National Union of Mineworkers, as its chief public spokesman on the dispute, fought over the issue of pit closures.

Mr. Eaton is the board's director for Yorkshire, Britain's biggest coalfield, and has long experience of working with miners' leader Mr. Arthur Scargill.

Political commentators said Mr. Eaton's appointment could be seen as an admission that Mr. MacGregor, an American, had failed to put across the coal board's case to the British public.

His television style has often seemed detached and ill-at-ease and he has come under attack from opposition leaders and the press.

Political sources said the government wanted someone to counter the plain-speaking Mr. Scargill in front of the television cameras.

The new appointment comes as the industry begins a week of fresh crisis.

Non-striking miners — about a

quarter of the 180,000 employed in the industry — have so far kept production running at about a third of normal levels since the strike began in mid-March.

But next Thursday pit supervisors are due to start a strike of their own which would close every pit in the country. The supervisors carry out essential safety work required by law for the operation of mines.

The coal board wants the right to close pits it considers uneconomic.

But the unions, after watching the coal industry's manpower shrink dramatically in recent years, are hardening their opposition to further job losses.

Meanwhile, British power workers, who have the ability to close down the country's industry last week came out against taking sympathy action in support of striking coal miners.

Officials said a secret ballot of the 43,000 members of the electricians' union, EETPU resulted in a substantial majority against taking action.

The general secretary of the EETPU, Mr. Eric Hammond, has been criticised and booed by fellow trade unionists for speaking out against violence on miners' picket lines.

# OPEC members begin discussions today

KUWAIT (R) — The oil ministers of Saudi Arabia and five other OPEC nations will meet in Geneva on Monday to map out a blueprint to defend OPEC prices at crisis talks set for Oct. 29, Gulf oil sources said Saturday.

The talks will bring together some members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) most affected by price cuts which have already enticed OPEC-member Nigeria to break ranks and unilaterally cut its prices.

The sources said Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and the ministers of Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Libya and Venezuela will meet on Monday to thrash out a joint approach to the full ministerial meeting a week later.

Nigeria's Oil Minister Tam David-West said Sheikh Yamani had invited him and other producer ministers to talks on Tuesday, the Nigerian News Agency NAN reported in Lagos.

Some of the ministers meeting early next week have already pledged to support current pricing, and signalled they would weather the crisis by reining in output.

According to the Saudi Press Agency Saturday, Sheikh Yamani said "there is no real problem facing OPEC that would require a price reduction. OPEC could cooperate with other producers outside the organisation to protect the present level of prices."

Informed sources said the ministers on Monday would arrange parallel talks with envoys from Mexico and Egypt, to try to secure a "gentleman's agreement" on controlling pricing and output. Egypt's Middle East News Agency Saturday reported Cairo's

oil minister had cut short a United States visit and called for a unified approach to the oil crisis. But he gave no sign as to whether he planned to meet OPEC ministers.

Of the OPEC ministers attending Monday's talks, the UAE, Libya and Algeria produce mainly light crude, of similar quality as that for which Norway, Britain and Nigeria have cut prices.

The price cuts, sparked by Norway, have aggravated problems already faced by these OPEC producers in selling crude which traders say is overpriced in relation to charges on heavy crudes under OPEC's present pricing formula.

Under this, prices are aligned around a market price of \$29 a barrel for Saudi Arabian light crude agreed in March 1983, following OPEC's first-ever price cut of \$5.

Members also agreed then to national production limits within an overall output ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day to prop up the price.

UAE Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteibi, who is also chairman of OPEC's market monitoring committee, said on British television, Saturday night the export group would have to look at the ceiling if the present price structure was to be defended.

One trader said OPEC ministers' remarks so far suggested the group might opt for a "short, sharp squeeze" on output, to prop up prices until an expected upturn in oil demand for next winter took

place. But the underlying problem of unfair price differentials complicates this approach, and if ignored, would resurface again when demand slackens next spring, the trader said.

Iran urges OPEC to maintain price ceiling

In Tehran an Iranian oil official Saturday urged OPEC to maintain its oil prices and said current pressure on the international oil market was only temporary.

The deputy managing director of the Iranian oil ministry in charge of international marketing operations, Mr. Abbas Honardest, said steps by OPEC members to reduce their production would return the market to normal.

In an interview with Tehran radio he dismissed the market effect of price cuts by Britain and Norway and said similar cuts by Nigeria were of a temporary nature.

Iran has fought hard in the past to persuade OPEC to cut production rather than prices when faced with a declining market.

It depends on oil revenues to continue the war with Iraq and recently stopped selling oil for about three weeks when prices dipped in what it said was an example to other OPEC members.

Oman awaits OPEC meeting

Meanwhile, Oman will await the outcome of the OPEC oil ministers conference later this month before deciding how to react to oil price cuts by Norway, Britain and Nigeria, Omani Oil Minister Said

Ahmad Al Shanfari said Sunday. In a statement quoted by the official Oman News Agency, Mr. Shanfari said: "It is too early to define Oman's attitude towards developments in the oil market as we are awaiting the outcome of the emergency OPEC conference."

Oman, like Norway and Britain, is not a member of OPEC but has traditionally followed OPEC's lead in fixing prices.

Its current production is about 400,000 barrels a day, most of it sold on the spot market.

Mr. Shanfari was speaking to reporters on his return to Muscat from a visit to London.

Jakarta attack price cuts

In Jakarta, Indonesia has attacked oil price cuts by Norway, Britain and Nigeria as unjustified and pledged that Jakarta and other OPEC governments would defend the group's market price at all costs.

Oil Minister Subroto said OPEC would be unwise to cut its price of \$29 a barrel as this would not tackle the causes of the oil glut.

Dr. Subroto told Reuters Saturday another OPEC price cut would start a price war but there were other possibilities including cutting OPEC's production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day or re-aligning some OPEC prices to the market.

He wished Nigeria had waited for the crisis talks before cutting its price and said Lagos had not consulted Jakarta. The meeting would take a close look at ways to help the cash-strapped Nigerian economy, he said.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, you will be able to make a detailed plan of action on how to best handle the duties which are facing you. Later, be careful in dealings with conventional persons.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Schedule work properly so that it is done efficiently. Later, take time to socialize with charming persons.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Labor diligently, but don't mess around with a fellow worker who thinks himself so important. Use evening for fun.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle home matters early. Then tackle matters of a creative nature and make them work ideally. Spend evening with loved ones.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Handle communications well in the daytime and clear up the situation at home very nicely. Entertain bigwigs.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Begin the week properly and improve anything you already own. Solve any problematical affairs wisely.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Find the right way to gain personal aims. Gain the aid of good friends in the morning. Later, handle worldly affairs wisely.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take care of a private matter early. Later, express your personal ambitions. Plan the future wisely.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find new ways of gaining personal aims. A good friend can be of assistance to you. The evening is fine for romance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Handle career affairs early. Later, seek out good friends. Do nothing that can irritate a bigwig.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to get ahead through new interests. See who can best promote them in public places. Seek information you need.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try a new tack on whatever has been confusing to you. Wise answers are the outcome. Meet expectations of a loved one.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Talk over with partners how to better relations for the future. A contract needs some revision before putting it to use.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... be or she will have excellent judgment and will want to get at the specifics of anything. Upon reaching adulthood, is apt to put on airs and think he or she knows it all. Nip this tendency in the bud early. Provide college education.

## Venezuela announces plan to confront decreasing oil income

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Venezuela, with an oil based economy, announced a "contingency plan" to confront a likely reduction of oil revenues following recent drops in oil prices by Norway, Great Britain and Nigeria.

Planning Minister Raul Matos Azocar announced the action Friday. The plan, which he said would be taken up by the ministers council this week, seeks to prevent the government's economic recovery programme from being affected by diminished oil revenues.

He said the plan would work with approximately \$1 billion in local currency, earned by the central bank in dollar exchange operations.

**THE BETTER HALF.** By Harris

"Uncle Stanley, if they want to relieve international tension, why don't they export tranquilizers instead of guns?"

**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PINYP

SABIN

TOINNE

DRAFT

IF YOU WANT TO START LOSING WEIGHT, YOU CAN GET INITIATED FROM THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: GLOVE DROOP JAUNTY HOMING

Answer: He decided to become an astronaut when his wife told him he was this — NO EARTHLY GOOD

## Peanuts

WATCH THIS!

THIS IS REALLY GOING TO BE EXCITING...

YOU'RE THE FIRST DOG EVER TO BE FED BY SOMEONE STANDING ON HIS HEAD!

HOW CAN I EAT WHEN I'M SO EXCITED?

MUTT, I HAVE A FRIEND WHO IS STUDYING TO BE A CHIROPRACTOR. HE'LL FIX YOUR BACK!

I SHOULD NEVER HAVE DANCED ON HIM!

O.K. NOW JUST RELAX. I'LL STRAIGHTEN YOU OUT!

BUT...

I DON'T KNOW. I DIDN'T GET LESSON SIX YET!

## Andy Capp

C'MON NOW, PET. YOU'LL ENJOY IT.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW, ISN'T IT, PET? I WISH WE HAD A CAMERA.

SO DO I, MATE - THEN WE WOULDN'T HAVE TO TRAIL ALL THE WAY BACK HERE TO LOOK AT IT EVERY YEAR.

## THE Daily Crossword by William Canine

ACROSS

1 Three men in

5 Pay

10 St. chess

14 Let

15 Baffle

16 Gensbok

17 Celanum

18 Drummer's attendant

19 Grendel, for one

20 Fuss

21 Vengeful

22 Nurse's instrument

23 Common verb

26 Big wind

27 Biblical religious devotee

32 Ruined, as an apple

34 Coarse cloth

35 Tcha. org.

36 Seduvin

37 Poem part

38 Proofreader's word

39 Chatter

40 Guinness and

41 Waugh

42 Madeline and

43 Otto

44 Scene of "Hamlet"

45 Scream

46 Sch. deg.

47 Wise king

48 Perfect, as a

49 Forward pass

54 Ear comb, form

55 Contents of pirate's chest

56 Inventor Howe

57 Division word

58 Old TV friend

59 Systematize

60 Trevino and

61 Measure

62 Unpleasant expression

63 Harp relative

DOWN

1 Tapia

2 Sycophant

3 Enant. as a

4 Forward pass

5 Waiver

6 Sanctuary

7 Select

8 Bungle

9 Prefix with gram or logue

10 Kind of flooring

11 He decaves

12 Hence

13 Beginner

14 Lopped off

15 "— a Rose"

16 Hillside, Scot.

17 Metic foot

18 John — Garner

19 Success, as

20 a team

21 Young suffix

22 Heshhouse

23 sign

24 Conduct

25 Ex-heavyweight champ Max

26 Whips

27 "— in corpore

28 Adjective

29 Furnace

30 Babylonian god

31 More relaxed

32 Arrange

33 Whips

34 "— in corpore

35 Adjective

36 Furnace

37 Babylonian god

38 More relaxed

39 Arrange

40 Whips

41 "— in corpore

42 Adjective

43 Furnace

44 Babylonian god

45 More relaxed

46 Arrange

47 Whips

48 "— in corpore

49 Adjective

50 Furnace

51 Babylonian god

52 More relaxed

53 Arrange

54 Whips

55 "— in corpore

56 Adjective

57 Furnace

58 Babylonian god

59 More relaxed

60 Arrange



# Soviet aide refutes Swedish charges of airspace violation

**STOCKHOLM (R)** — A senior Soviet official has for the first time detailed Moscow's version of an incident in which Sweden says a Soviet fighter aircraft violated its airspace and tailed a civil airliner.

The Swedish newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* Sunday published an interview with Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, in which he denied that the plane came closer than 50 kilometres to Swedish airspace.

Mr. Zagladin read a report of the incident, stamped secret, to the newspaper's correspondent

and showed him a map detailing the flight paths of the aircraft involved.

"The so-called violation did not take place," Mr. Zagladin was quoted as saying in the interview, which took place in Moscow.

Sweden has twice protested to the Soviet Union over the incident, which it says took place during Soviet air force exercises over the Baltic on Aug. 9.

Swedish officials say they have proof that a Soviet SU-15 fighter broke away from exercises to tail an airliner with 276 passengers on board for several minutes over the island of Gotland, flying about 28 kilometres inside Swedish airspace.

Mr. Zagladin was quoted as saying that at the time Sweden alleges the fighter was inside its airspace and only two kilometres behind the Scanair Airbus, the fighter was in fact a substantial distance away.

"In reality our fighter was at this time in a completely different place 50 kilometres from the Swedish border and 53 kilometres from the Airbus," he said.



Norman Tebbit

## Polls show increased support for Thatcher

**LONDON (R)** — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has grown in popularity since the IRA bomb attack against the cabinet nine days ago, according to opinion polls published Sunday.

A poll in the Mail on Sunday newspaper conducted by National Opinion Polls (NOP) showed 45 per cent of voters supporting the ruling Conservatives, with 33 per cent favouring the Labour opposition.

Since the last NOP survey, carried out before Irish guerrillas bombed the Conservatives' annual conference in Brighton, the party's lead has risen from five to 12 per cent.

A poll in the Observer, conducted by Harris, gave the Conservatives 43 per cent and Labour 36 per cent.

In the NOP poll, Trade and Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit emerged as the most popular choice to succeed Mrs. Thatcher as Conservative leader.

Mr. Tebbit is recovering in hospital from injuries sustained in the Brighton bombing.

In common with all polls conducted in recent years in Britain, the Harris survey found a large majority in favour of reintroducing the death penalty for IRA guerrillas.

## Reagan, Mondale to hold final debate

**WASHINGTON (R)** — U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Democratic challenger Walter Mondale were expected to meet Sunday night in an important televised debate which could have a profound effect on the Nov. 6 election.

The debate, which may be watched by nearly 100 million Americans, will cover foreign policy issues. It is the second of two debates between the rival candidates.

Opinion polls showed Mr. Mondale gaining ground on Mr. Reagan after the first debate two weeks ago, which voter surveys said the Democratic challenger won decisively. Mr. Mondale had been trailing the president by wide margins throughout the campaign.

Mr. Mondale's advisers believe a victory in Sunday night's debate in Kansas City, Missouri, could provide the momentum for an upset victory over the president despite his personal popularity among U.S. voters.

Both sides have been rehearsing foreign policy themes in campaigning during the past week.

The principal issues in the debate are likely to be relations with the Soviet Union, arms control, and the U.S. role in the Middle East and Central America.

Mr. Mondale has attacked Mr. Reagan for being the first president since Herbert Hoover (1929-1933) not to meet his Soviet counterpart, and has charged him with failure to negotiate an

arms control agreement.

Mr. Reagan is expected to remind voters that Mr. Mondale was the vice-president in the administration of Jimmy Carter and to link his opponent with events such as the U.S. hostage crisis, when Iranian militants seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran and held its staff for more than a year.

Mr. Reagan's main foreign policy theme is that America is "standing tall again", a theme which fits the country's resurgence of patriotism.

Mr. Mondale has been trying to portray Mr. Reagan as a leader out of touch.

His advisers suggest he will bring up some of Mr. Reagan's celebrated mis-statements about nuclear weapons, such as one at a news conference in 1982 which appeared to suggest that submarine-based missiles were safer than others because they could be recalled after launching.

"We need a president who masters the facts to govern," Mr. Mondale has said. Underlying this criticism is the sensitive issue of whether Mr. Reagan, at 73, is too old to govern.

The issue burst onto the U.S. political scene after Mr. Reagan's stumbling and hesitant performance during the first debate.

Democratic strategy has been to let Mr. Mondale deliver subtle criticisms about Mr. Reagan's competence while others say bluntly that Mr. Reagan is too old.

## Pakistan restates ban on all political reporting

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Pakistan's military government restated its ban on all political reporting after an increasingly restive press highlighted the release of a jailed opposition leader, newspaper sources said Sunday.

They said Karachi newspapers which reported the freeing last Wednesday of Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, Sind province president of the banned Pakistan People's Party, had been ordered not to publish any political news or photographs.

Earlier warnings from the Information Ministry stifled coverage of the release of another politician, Tehrik-i-Istiqal Party leader Asghar Khan, when he was freed on Oct. 1 from almost five years of house arrest.

The government banned all political reporting last May after the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) denounced its plan to hold elections by next March as "a prescription for the perpetration of military rule".

Pakistan officially has no press censorship but the Information Ministry regularly telephones editors with so-called press advices on which stories to suppress and

which to play up.

Independent newspapers have been championing at the bit under the ban, occasionally publishing political news in defiance of government threats to cut advertising and newspaper quotas if they do.

Two leading press bodies, the Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors (CPNE) and the All-Pakistan Newspaper Society (APNS), issued a joint statement last week condemning what it considered government management of the news.

The Muslim, Islamabad's English-language daily, accused the government on Friday of trying to "dress up" clashes between Sunni and Shiite Muslim sects.

Government statements on the violence, in which dozens of shops were burned and about 300 people were injured, initially spoke of only three injuries during scuffles and did not mention that parts of the city were under curfew for a week.

APNS appealed to the government this month to relax a curb on subsidised newspaper to AMN, a left-wing daily initially censored for its reporting of anti-government unrest in Sind province last year.

## Argentina seeks support from France

**PARIS (R)** — Argentine President Raul Alfonsín arrived in France Sunday for a visit aimed at seeking financial and political support for his country's newly-restored democracy.

The three-day visit is the president's first to France since his elected government assumed power last December, ending nearly eight years of military rule.

Mr. Alfonsín was met at Orly Airport by the French Minister of Town Planning, Housing and Transport, Paul Quilès.

Argentine embassy sources said Mr. Alfonsín and his Finance Minister, Bernardo Grinspun, will be seeking French investment and help in rescheduling Argentina's \$44.4 billion foreign debt.

They will meet representatives from French banks, state and private companies, and the Paris Club, an unofficial group of Western creditor nations which arranges the rescheduling of government-to-government debts.

Mr. Alfonsín will be seeking political support for Argentina's democracy and help with its potentially explosive economic and

human rights problems when he meets President François Mitterrand Monday.

He is also due to meet External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

On Tuesday he addresses the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a branch of the United Nations which aids the world's poorest countries.

The Argentine President ends his visit with a speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg and then heads for Italy and Algeria.

Argentina will try to encourage French investment in projects including the building of a dam on the Parana River, a gas pipeline and two fertilizer factories, and the renovation of the Sarmiento Railway Line.

French companies last year signed a contract worth one billion francs (\$106 million) for the construction of a dam on the Yacireta River, French officials said.

Argentine Economy ministry sources said Mr. Grinspun would almost certainly discuss with rep-

## U.K. bans visits to Durban three

**LONDON (R)** — Britain Sunday banned all visits to three South African dissidents taking refuge in the British consulate in Durban saying they had abused the premises by indulging in political activities.

It also warned that any disturbances inside or outside the consulate relating to the three would lead to a further and immediate review of its attitude to these cases.

The Foreign Office said Britain had agreed on humanitarian grounds not to evict the three anti-apartheid activists by force but recalled that there had been no suggestion that they would indulge in political activities.

It said it asked for an assurance that such activities would cease, but none had been forthcoming. "In order to prevent further abuses of the consular premises we can no longer allow the three to

have visitors other than doctors when necessary."

The three, who face arrest, have spent five weeks there.

The statement also said the consulate would scale down its own operations, transferring many of its functions to the embassy in Johannesburg. It would be closed to all visitors but would handle telephone and telex calls from correspondents.

## Indian opposition forms new party

**NEW DELHI (R)** — Several Indian opposition groups merged to launch a new political party Sunday and its leaders said it would unseat Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) in national elections due by January.

H.N. Bahuguna, leader of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), told a news conference the party leader would be ex-Prime Minister Charan Singh, whose Lok Dal Party has joined forces with the DSP.

The other members are a breakaway faction of the Congress Party and segments of the Janata Party.

"This merger means Mrs. Gandhi will lose the Hindi-speaking belt, where the new party is strongest, and will lose the election," Mr. Bahuguna said.

The Hindi belt consists of the four northern states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, which together command 189 seats in the 544-seat Lower House of Parliament.

The groups in the new party, which is due to be named within ten days, control about 40 seats in the Lower House.

Mr. Bahuguna said the widest opposition grouping was needed to defeat Congress (I), which, he said, was increasingly corrupt.

Mr. Bahuguna said the new party hoped to forge seat pacts with other opposition parties in the general election.

The two Communist Parties and the right-wing Hindu Bharatiya Janata (BJP) Party, with 65 seats between them in the Lower House, are not members of the

new coalition.

Mr. Bahuguna said the party's manifesto would call for a breakup of large farms, a redistribution of surplus land to the landless, a massive public works programme, a reduction in income disparity and a favour of agriculture and small scale production against heavy industry.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted Mrs. Gandhi's son Rajiv as telling a public meeting Sunday in the eastern state of Orissa the opposition was willing to make any compromise to come to power and that an obsession with power had blinded them to the needs of the people.

Political analysts said the opposition's only hope of beating Mrs. Gandhi was to unite and field agreed candidates.

## India reports clashes along border with Pakistan

**NEW DELHI (AP)** — Indian and Pakistan troops exchanged gunfire intermittently during the past three days along the cease-fire line in the disputed Kashmir region, the United Nations of India (UNI) reported.

Indian Defence Ministry Spokesman M.L. Juneja confirmed exchange of "small arms fire" but said, "this is absolutely insignificant. Such incidents have been happening all along, off and on."

He denied a UNI report that firing continued in the Poonch area, in the foothills of the Himalayas. "That is absolutely incorrect," he told the Associated Press.

There were no casualties on the Indian side, Mr. Juneja said.

The report followed a statement by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Saturday that the danger of an external aggression was "real and hovering over the country."

## Madrid, Dublin keen to avoid row over ship

**DUBLIN (R)** — Ireland and Spain appear to be trying to head off a potential row over the sinking of a Spanish trawler fired on by the Irish Navy.

The Irish government said the trawler *Sonia* was fired at when it repeatedly tried to ram an Irish fishery protection vessel after it was discovered fishing only 15 kilometres off the Irish coast.

A Defence Department spokesman said on television Saturday night that the *Sonia* had tried to ram the patrol boat sailing 10 times, at one point missing it by only three metres.

But spokesmen for the 16 crew rescued from the stricken vessel and taken to England and Ireland denied they had deliberately tried

to ram the patrol boat.

Crewman Sabino Zubichray, taken with 12 others to an air force base in Cornwall, said: "It would be impossible. We had only a small fishing boat and would not try anything like that."

He said the *Sonia* fired directly at the trawler without warning. Ireland insisted all normal internationally recognised warnings had been given, and said only a few of the 600 rounds of light arms fired hit the boat.

Defence Department sources said the *Sonia* may have been swamped while steering an erratic zig-zag course during a five-hour chase in galeforce winds and heavy seas.

## N. Korea accuses South of fabricating spying cases

**TOKYO (AP)** — North Korea accused South Korea Sunday of fabricating cases of spying by the North, and called it "a treacherous act marring an atmosphere of dialogue."

The North had agreed last week to a meeting with the South on Nov. 15 at the truce village of Panmunjom.

But a commentary Sunday in the Workers (Communist) Party newspaper *Godong Shinmun* accused the South of posing "a grave challenge to the other party to a

dialogue" by announcing the arrests of alleged spies for the North.

The commentary, broadcast in part by Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency, said the alleged cases of spying were "a clumsy drama... and have nothing to do with us."

"In cooking up 'spy ring' cases in bundles, the (South Korean President) Chun Doo-hwan group seeks to put down the people's struggle against imperialism and fascism and their desire for reunification," the paper said.

## Journalists warned by Kabul against entering without permit

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — An 18-year jail sentence imposed on French journalist Jacques Abouchar by a Kabul court is a clear warning to Western reporters to stay out of Afghanistan, Western diplomats and Afghan exiles said Sunday.

Mr. Abouchar, sentenced for entering the country illegally on Sept. 17, was the first Western journalist to be caught in Afghanistan since shortly after Soviet intervention there in December, 1979, they said.

A correspondent for France's Antenne 2 television network, he was one of an unusually high number of journalists to travel with Muslim rebels this year to cover their continuing war against the Communist government in Kabul.

While the sentence was surprisingly swift and stiff, the diplomats and exiles said they thought his actual captivity might be more a matter of months than years.

State-run Radio Kabul announced Saturday night that a special revolutionary court sentenced Mr. Abouchar, 53, for entering the country illegally with rebels to collect material not related to his journalistic work.

It did not specifically mention espionage but said Mr. Abouchar, who was captured in a Soviet ambush shortly after entering southern Afghanistan, wanted to make films for anti-revolutionary groups and Western propaganda.

"They certainly want journalists to think twice before going in with the Mujahideen (Islamic warriors)," one Western envoy in Islamabad said.

"But I expect he will be forced to serve some token time and French pressure will build up to the point where he will be released."

France's External Relations Ministry expressed deep shock at Mr. Abouchar's sentence, saying

in a statement it was doing everything it could to secure his release and immediate return to France.

Afghanis in Peshawar and Quetta, two Pakistani border cities where rebel parties are based, said they thought Kabul would eventually release Mr. Abouchar because his continued captivity would focus more Western criticism on Afghanistan.

The last foreigner tried in an Afghan court, French Doctor Philippe Augoyard, received an eight-year jail sentence but was freed in June, 1983, after being held about five months in all.

The Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan, Vitaly Smirnov, indicated to Antenne 2 earlier this month that Mr. Abouchar would be made into an example for other Western journalists.

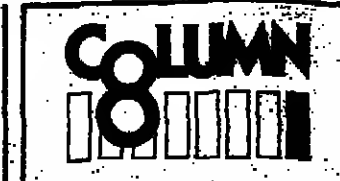
"I am warning you and through you I am warning all your colleagues—do not try to enter Afghanistan illegally with the so-called Mujahideen," he told.

"From now on, the so-called French, American, English journalists and the others travelling secretly in Afghanistan will be killed."

Moscow's big offensive against a former guerrilla stronghold in the Panjshir Valley this spring prompted dozens of Western journalists to slip into Afghanistan for first-hand accounts of the war. Kabul rarely issues visas.

The Afghan authorities do not appear to have launched any drive to capture foreign journalists, exiles said. "Abouchar just had bad luck," one said.

Although they believe he could be freed in a few months, most exiles said there might be a delay if French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais did not intercede for him as he did for Mr. Augoyard. The French Communists supported Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.



## Pope canonises Ecuador priest

**VATICAN CITY (R)** — Pope John Paul canonised Ecuador's first saint, Brother Miguel, in a ceremony attended by 15,000 people in St. Peter's Sunday. Brother Miguel, born Francisco Ferrer Cordero in 1854, was a member of the lay institute of the Christian Brothers and taught in its school in Ecuador for 40 years. He died in Spain in 1910 after going to Europe to study and write. The Pope, assisted by 26 cardinals, archbishops and bishops from Latin America, Spain and Italy at Sunday's two-and-a-half hour service, said Brother Miguel was remembered particularly for his work with young people.

## Saudi undergoes trans-sexual surgery

**RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP)** — Twenty-year-old Fatima Al-Nifal, the second Saudi Arabian female to undergo a trans-sexual surgery in seven months, said Saturday the first thing he loved to do was to "obtain a driving licence." "Now I will obtain my new identity card, with my new name Nasser," he said in an interview shortly after the surgery. "But before everything, I would love to obtain my own driving licence." Women in Saudi Arabia are barred from driving their cars. When he was Miss Fatima, his father used to give him driving lessons "discreetly." "Now I can drive my car without fear," he said. "I am a man." Nasser said that earlier this summer, when he was still Fatima, "I felt uneasy in the company of girls, and I preferred to be with my father and brothers."

## Indian tiger, leopard population doubles

**NEW DELHI (R)** — The number of tigers and leopards in India has doubled from fewer than 4,000 in 1972 to about 8,000 now, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Sunday. It quoted H.S. Panwar, director of "Project Tiger," which was set up to protect the species, as saying 4,000 tigers and the same number of leopards lived in 15 special parks established by his organisation, four of them this year.

## Saudi sheikh seeks more probe on plot

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — A Saudi sheikh identified by federal authorities as the target of a murder plot has asked Secretary of State George Shultz to expand an investigation of the case that already has led to the conviction of a former State Department official. The request came in an Oct. 17 letter written on behalf of Shamsuddin Fassi by attorney F. Lee Bailey. Walter Reed Martindale III, a former official of Agency for International Development was convicted last week of conspiracy, fire-arms and fraud, charges in connection with the alleged plot. He was arrested in 1983 in England for transporting an Uzi semiautomatic rifle and a .38 calibre revolver into London's Gatwick Airport. When Martindale was indicted by a federal grand jury here in July, federal officials said the intended target of the plot was Sheikh Fassi's son, Sheikh Mohammed Fassi. Authorities now say his father was the intended target. The elder Fassi's letter, released this week, asks that American, Saudi and British officials investigate allegations that a high Saudi official financed the alleged plot and that the State Department intervened on Martindale's behalf when he was arrested in London.

## Pravda says youth drifting to church

**MOSCOW (R)** — The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* indicated increased Kremlin concern that large numbers of young people were drifting to the church and called on schools and youth organisations to step up atheist propaganda. The official daily of the Communist Party Central Committee, in a front-page editorial, said sociological research had showed a significant proportion of the population still held religious beliefs. "It is imperative to carry out more active propaganda of scientific-materialist opinions, pay more attention to atheist education... The party is particularly concerned that young people should form firm atheist convictions," *Pravda* said. The editorial accused "imperialist circles" in the West of using religion as a weapon against Communism.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A763 ♥AKQJ10954 ♦7  
What is your opening bid?  
Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠J954 ♥106 ♦8763 ♣954  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♥ Dble Pass 1 ♠  
Pass 3 ♥ Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK83 ♥K952 ♦97 ♣1065  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
3 ♦ Pass ?

- What do you bid now?  
Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠9543 ♥J6 ♦AK9 ♣K1063  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Dble Redbl 2 ♦  
Pass Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A1032 ♥Q63 ♦AK8 ♣KJ6  
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?  
Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AK63 ♥983 ♦AK8 ♣AQ6  
What is your opening bid?